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Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 21. } CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA—WILMINGTON N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, DEC. 15, 1864. { NO. 12.

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TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED.

TO THE JAIL of Onslow County two negroes. One by the name of John (alias) Dick, who says he belongs to Dr. James McKee, formerly of Wilmington, N. C. The other says his name is Henry and belongs to Dr. Hicks of Duplin County, N. C. The owners of said negroes are requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away, or they will be dealt with as the law directs.

E. KURRILL, Jr Sheriff.
Oct. 6th 1864. 26 1t—3 tf

WILKINSON & CO.,
BROKERS, 34 MARKET STREET,

WILL BUY BANK NOTES of all Banks in the Confederacy, and pay the highest prices.
Nov. 30. 71 3t—10 3t

WANTING TO PURCHASE,

A GOOD COOK WOMAN, 25 to 30 years of age. One that can come well recommended as a No. 1 Cook the highest price will be paid.
Apply to
E. HANSLEY.
Dec. 1. 72-3t—11 3t

NOTICE TO REFUGEES AND OTHERS.
IN SEARCH OF A SAFE, CHEAP AND PLEASANT LOCALITY TO SETTLE IN.
FOR SALE.

THE delightful and commodious residence lately occupied by Judge Shipp, situated in the town of Hendersonville, Henderson county, N. C. The out buildings are complete, the grounds ornamental and attractive, and about SEVEN ACRES in extent. Price $27,000.—There will also be sold in connection with the above, if desired, a farm of about seventy-five acres, within one mile of the town, partly cleared and partly in original growth. Possession given when desired.

There is upon the lot an office lately used as a law office.

For particulars address Rev. N. C. HUGHES, Hendersonville, N. C., or GRAHAM DAVIS, Raleigh, N. C.
Nov. 28. 69-6.—10 4t
Raleigh Confederate copy 6 times.
Charleston Courier, 1 week daily, and send bill to this office.

WILMINGTON, N. C., DEC. 8, 1864.

What queer things one sometimes finds set down with all historical and statistical gravity. As for instance, the "Confederate States Almanac for 1865," gives what it styles a Diary of the War, in which we find the following under May 1864:—

"May 5. Successful exploit of the Confederate gun-boat Raleigh, under commander J. M. COOKE; attacks the Yankee fleet near Wilmington; one Yankee vessel sunk and three disabled."

This is all right, with the slight exception that Commander COOKE had nothing to do with the Raleigh, and that no Yankee gun-boats were sunk or disabled by her. Commander COOKE was with the Albemarle in Roanoke river and assisted in the capture of Plymouth.

No doubt a great deal of what is called history, is got up in this way. Indeed a great deal of so called history is worse, for there is really a back-bone of truth here, as Commander Cooke did, at the time named, perform a feat, although in a different vessel and at a point nearly 200 miles distant from Wilmington.

Soldiers' Dinner.

RECEIVED AT THIS OFFICE Dec. 7 h, 1864.—M. Crönly $500; Miss M. A. Bair, Ten Dollars *specie.*

THE favors of our able correspondent UUD, are always acceptable, but none of them ever came in better time than that which reached us yesterday and which appears in this morning's *Journal*. Our friend *knows* of what he writes, and he knows how to write about it.

With nothing by mail and next to nothing by telegraph, a good budget of interesting correspondence from the army is refreshing to the weary editor who knows not where to turn for interest, and cannot find a subject upon which there is, for the time being, anything to be said.

SOMEBODY has sent the Goldsboro *State Journal* a pumpkin, which that paper says is bigger than our pumpkin. Can't help it. Our pumpkin is "some pumkins" at any rate. We will stand by our vegetable, or at any rate we will sit by it. We have engaged the shell to a young friend of ours who expects to want a cradle.

THE members of the soldiers Aid Society are requested to meet in the Town Hall, this, Friday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, on urgent business.

[Army Correspondence of the Journal.]

SOME THOUGHTS ON THE SUBJECT OF OUR REVERSES IN THE VALLEY DURING THE PRESENT CAMPAIGN.

NEW MARKET, VIRGINIA,
Nov. 28th, 1864.

The appearance of an article from the pen of P. W. A., the correspondent of the Savannah Republican, is so unjustly censorious, and shows so little knowledge of the whole truth, that we deem it a matter of justice to the army to discuss the questions relative to the degeneracy of this corps, and endeavor to prove his error.

The correspondent referred to, alledges that it is drunkenness which has defeated us, and threatens to make an exposition of the malefactors by name if the thing is not corrected. He puts but little stress upon the fact of the reinforcements to Sheridan. We do not make an accurate quotation of the writer's words, but we hope we give the spirit of his remarks.

To those who have been with the army during the arduous duties of this campaign from Richmond to Washington, who have had opportunities to judge more correctly as to what things have conduced to injure the efficiency of the troops, little need be said to convince them as to the true causes. We do not propose to offer anything original, but found these remarks mainly upon the views of officers in whose military judgement reliance can be placed, and with whom we most heartily agree.

The experience of this war has shown that rapid and continuous marches are highly productive of loose discipline, for various and obvious reasons.

It will be remembered that when our army left the trenches at Richmond that our ranks were very much depleted by battles since the invasion of Maryland in 1862 and that this depletion had tended greatly to the disorganization of the different regiments composing the army.—In this condition we were pushed on to Lynchburg, thence to Salem, thence to Harper's Ferry, to Washington City, and back to Leesburg during which time we accomplished marches unknown in the history of the war. A rest of one day was made at Salem, one at Staunton, and then only to effect such arrangements as were indispensable for the army, and to give the men the much needed repose. At Harper's Ferry we were in line of battle two days, and then marched rapidly to Washington, where we were in line of battle two days more, only resting after reaching Leesburg. This march was accomplished from June 13th to July 14th, a period of less than one month. For eighteen successive days we made twenty-three miles a day, and the remaining time the average was twenty and a half miles. Thus it will be seen that no time was allowed for the enforcement of disciplinary measures, so necessary to the well-being of an army. How, and in what manner continual motion affects troops, preventing the enforcement of needed discipline, will suggest itself to the mind of any one acquainted with the details of an army.

The fragmentary and temporarily consolidated regiments, formed by throwing men into new commands, under strange officers who did not take the same interest in these men as in their own, was another fruitful source of evil. Those well acquainted with the internal arrangement of an army, will remember that the majority of our troops are volunteers, and, as such, selected men from among their number to be officers, and the idea was very current among them that these officers only were they compelled to obey and respect. With such a state of feeling existing it is easy to perceive how much disorder would follow the depletion of companies of both officers and men. We are well aware, however, that the remark does not apply entirely to this army, although it will be remembered that Ewell's corps was engaged more than any other during the "*bloody May*," and with the most fatal effect.

Another very fruitful source of evil, and one which has been gradually increasing in the armies of the Confederate States for at least two years past, is the *democratic* tendency of so many orders, curtailing the authority of regimental commanders, and almost divesting a company commander of what little power he had; and how could it be expected that such orders would have any other tendency than to put men and officers almost on a footing, a thing as much to be deplored as a great calamity; for out of it grows such a vast amount of evil.

We are aware that the enunciation of such sentiments will meet with indignant rebuke from many, but the history of the conduct of armies in all ages, has taught, as well as that of more than three bloody years, that strict discipline is necessary to efficiency, and in order to effect discipline, officers should be (officially) above the men in their commands.

How often is it the case that even as large a command as a Brigade is held in an apparently efficient state, through the gallantry and popularity of its commander, the officers losing sight of discipline. But let their leader be removed, and without his successor is a man of equal merits, and who can command the affection and admiration of his men, he will find that they will not fight as well for him, and will take a panic very much sooner than another command which has the advantages of a good discipline.

This error of equality of officers and men has nowhere been more rife than in this army during this campaign.—No means have been used to sustain the dignity and authority of subordinate officers; and in fact such repeated efforts have been made to concentrate all authority with general officers, that the fact that in order to make the authority of general officers available, an effort should be always made to sustain their subordinates, seemed to have been entirely neglected.

We assert, without fear of contradiction, that our most serious disasters are attributable more to the facts above mentioned than all others together.

But there are still other matters which have their weight. We most heartily favored a vigorous retaliatory policy during our last invasion of Maryland, and would have been glad to have seen the cities, mills, barns and other property destroyed to an equal extent with that in our own desolated districts. But every one who will reflect about the matter will readily perceive that individual enterprises of irresponsible parties, taking into their own hands the matter of retaliation, some for revenge, and some for plunder, had a most pernicious influence upon our army, showing itself more particularly with the cavalry troops.

No one need try to disguise the fact, that although the private property around the city of Washington was not ordered to be burned, that this lawless incendiarism was winked at by officers who could have done a great deal towards stopping it. It is true that this property was justly destroyed, but it should have been done by official sanction.

This universal license practiced in the enemy's country, in the face of an order from Army headquarters, was almost the finishing stroke to the last vestige of discipline in the army.

It is with such a destructive policy this army has been governed during the past six months.

To the foregoing fruitful sources then are to be referred our disasters and not to the great amount of apple brandy consumed by the veterans of this army. The amount of drunkenness in our command now, is far greater since our disasters than at any time preceding, but with the strenuous exertions of our officers, who are thoroughly aroused to a full sense of their duty, it is hoped and believed that the vice will be corrected. And even now we are confident that there is no more brandy drinking here than in other armies of our country.

The charge of drunkenness upon officers high in command by "P. W. A." is unjust, and if not intended for malice, shows a criminal ignorance of facts. We are not disposed to extenuate the faults of officers high in authority, but if "P. W. A." means that there was drunkenness upon the battle field among our Generals, and that to this fact our officers were incapacitated for command, he is in error. We will venture to say that any one who saw the energies put forth by our Generals at Winchester, at Fisher's Hill, and Cedar Creek, would resolutely deny the slanderous assertion charged upon them by the correspondent mentioned.

It is too common among news correspondents to assume the position of military critics, often creating errors and charging them upon Generals for the pleasure it gives them in moralizing upon the subject; it is noticeable however, that these errors are only discovered when disaster overtakes our arms.

Nothing would have a more salutary influence upon the efficiency of our armies, and more particularly to the A. V. D., than a reorganization of its shattered battalions. A new vigor and impetus would be given to our command, which would insure us victory in the future.

Dec. 1st. 1864

The very acceptable news reaches us this morning that Gen. Rosser's late raid had proved a success, and the fruits of it were the capture of eight hundred prisoners, the same number of cattle, one thousand horses, eight pices of artillery, two hundred wagons, and a large amount of commissary stores. The wagons were burned. This news was brought by a dispatch from Gen. Rosser, and as far as we are able to ascertain, is accurate. We will acquaint you with particulars soon.

UUD.

For the Journal.

An Appeal.

If the great Creator of Heaven and earth take any note whatever of the affairs of his creatures; if his protecting care was ever vouchsafed to any people, at any time, then it has been most conspicuously extended to the people of the Confederacy. In consideration of our origin there is no need to wonder at our singular prowess and extraordinary attainment in all that is powerful in arms or courteous in chivalry. While our soldiers and officers are fighting for liberty, the only thing worth living for, let no bitter enmities spring up. Discord, the sister of death, should find no congenial abiding place amongst us. Her ghastly visage, and fire-sparkling eye and dissentious heart should be unknown in the South; for her demon spirit will bring destruction to a nation. *Ambition* and jealousy will bring destruction to any people. Let the dissatisfied parties remember that the golden apple of heathen mythology *levelled* the walls of far-famed Ilium with the dust. We must be united and all do their parts for the soldiers.—Braver never, never lived. Never can it be said that the Spartan martyrs of Thermopylæ, nor the sacred battalion of Epaminondas, nor the old guard of Napoleon, nor the tenth legion of Julius Cæsar, evinced more fortitude than the Southern soldiers have on every bloody field in a crisis when death seemed inevitable. Thousands have died in defence of their country. The soldiers who are suffering privations and hardships for liberty, deserve the kindest consideration. The Ladies all are interested in the welfare of the soldiers, or if all are no', they *should* be. The storm of war rages in all its fury; an invading army, carrying havoc and desolation over the land, only for our soldiers who have confidence in our cause. Let our wealthy friends remember that were it not for the soldiers we would be ruled by tyrants. Christmas will soon be here, while the country is filled with all good things, that the soldiers have sacrificed everything to protect. Let not the minds of the people at home become so *absorbed* in the pursuit of *gain* that effeminacy will take the place of that sensibility which should characterize every true Southerner. The love of money may cause our downfall, and would surely do so were the whole mass to go the same road the selfish travel, whose God is money.

We are in peace and prosperity here to-day, while the cry of danger is heard from our sister cities. When may our watchman tell us that the hour has come when the earth will tremble beneath the tread of contending armies for the fate of this city? We are in the midst of shoals and quicksands, upon which many noble city ships of State have stranded; their wrecks and ruins—melancholy monuments of time are strewn over the land. Perhaps these things are intended as special punishment for sins of neglecting the soldiers, and those sacrificing all for them. The prayers of the good and just can move the arm that holds the universe.

No one is heard unless he has faith, hope and charity, the three souled jewels that have power to save. Those who do all in their power will have no remorse should we fail. We know no such word in our history as fail. The present, with all its realities is upon us, and we are endeavoring to meet the emergencies of the case with all the ardor and fervency that patriotism can impart, but the dark future is before us and who her it shall unfold the brightest pages of our history, or whether within its dark bosom lies concealed the fatal day of the fall of this city, no human wisdom can foretell. Let charity abound while we may do good. Who will respond to the ladies' call on the citizens and the country for aid for the soldiers' dinner. As this may be the last Christmas appeal we ever write, we pray that it may not be in vain. While the enemy is carrying desolation over the other states, let us heed the lesson, having the effect to refresh our patriotism, rekindle our love of the South, and strengthen our resolutions to be *free*, which cannot fail to endue us with the spirit of brotherly kindness and liberality to the brave and noble soldiers no matter where they were born, so they are with us in the cause

M. A. B.

SHERMAN'S GRAND MARCH THROUGH GEORGIA—DIRECTION OF THE EXPEDITION—HIS FORCE, SUBSISTENCE, &c.

The Yankee papers tell us all about Sherman, except where he is going to, which they very wisely do not venture to foretell. A correspondent of the New York "Times" gives the following account of the preparations of Sherman and the departure of his army on the expedition:

The expedition commenced its march upon the evening of the 12th instant, with a division of Kilpatrick's cavalry, under General McCook, and the Twentieth corps, General Slocum, in advance. This advance was to proceed slowly in the direction of Macon, and to be followed by the Fourteenth corps, General Jeff. C. Davis. The Army of the Tennessee, General Howard, composed of the Fifteenth corps, General Logan; Sixteenth, General Smith; and Seventeenth General Frank Blair; left Kingston three days before for Atlanta, tearing up the railroad as it went along. On the 11th the Etowah bridge was destroyed, and from thence to the Chattahoochee river the work of destruction was complete. Almost the entire railroad track was removed, and the rails twisted up and otherwise injured; all the important storehouses and depots were burned, and the culverts and masonry blown up. The immense structure which spans the Chattahoochee was burned and the foundation blown up.

Everything was in readiness at Atlanta to make good the destruction of that town upon the arrival of the Army of the Tennessee, and, in all probability the Gate City, so long the fountain-head of the South for the production of munitions of war, was sent reeling to ruin on the 14th inst. The torch was to be applied to all public buildings, manufactories and store-houses, and everything liable to be transferred to rebel use which would not burn was to be blown up, including the railroad buildings and other railway accompaniments in the centre of the city. The Army of the Tennessee was then to resume its march, and will, no doubt, make a junction with the advance in a few days. While this work of destruction was being performed, a detachment of men operated in like manner towards Chattanooga, and will, no doubt, burn the bridge over the Oostanaula, at Resaca, and fall back and fortify near the junction of the Knoxville branch, south of Dalton. I do not know the entire programme to be carried out by Gen. Sherman, neither do I know positively his destination. The latter may depend somewhat on circumstances.

The Cincinnati "Times," on the question of subsistence, says:

Sherman has been chiefly occupying his time in laying in a full supply of hard bread and beef cattle; and he has with him, of the former, sixty days' full rations, and several thousand head of the cattle. For all things else he will depend on the country over which he is to pass. His animals can subsist well. Corn and sweet potatoes are abundant. During the week ending on the 5th instant, he gathered in one thousand seven hundred and sixty wagon loads of corn, four hundred and thirty-six loads of sweet potatoes, and a few horses, without sending his foraging parties more than thirty miles from Atlanta. He could manage to live for six months without communication once with the North. In reference to his cavalry, he feels certain of his ability to obtain horses enough to keep good his original stock; and perhaps he may be enabled to mount some more men.

The Nashville correspondent of the Daily News gives some additional particulars, which, he says were "blabbed out" by certain officers of Sherman's staff whilst drunk:

HIS FORCE.

The army which left Atlanta consisted of the following troops.

14th Corps	9,000	Cavalry	10 000
15th "	10 000		
17th "	9 000	Total	47,000
20th "	9,000	Guns	130

The cavalry are well mounted, the best horses formerly in this section having been sent them.

THE DESTINATION.

A portion of the army left Atlanta on the morning of the 9th, and followed the railroad to Macon' destroying it as it proceeds; the column will take Milledgeville in its way, and it is probable that the cavalry will attempt to release the Union prisoners.

The second column started on Saturday morning last, and goes direct to Augusta, the chief manufacturing point of the Confederacy, and one in which nearly all the powder used by the Southern army is made. This will be reached in about twelve or fourteen days.

At this point the whole army will concentrate, and then move on one of three points, as Sherman shall deem most proper. These are Savannah, Charleston or Beaufort; but I know that if nothing occurs to change his present plans, he will go to Beaufort. He believes that Savannah, with the railroads through Georgia cut, will be perfectly harmless, and there will be no advantage in holding it. The same may be said of Charleston. Let Sherman advance to Branchville, twenty or thirty miles out, and that place is cut off effectually.

To capture either Savannah or Charleston, fortified as they are, would take time, even though not strongly garrisoned, while the moment the army reaches Beaufort, it meets supplies in abundance, and ships to transfer it to any point it may be made most useful.

This, I know to be his plan at present. However, it may become necessary to make Augusta a new base, and in that case Savannah must be captured; but Sherman now believes that he can as easily make one on the sea coast, and in the meantime destroy all the railroads in Georgia and South Carolina so effectually as to render them worthless during the war. Unless, therefore, unexpected obstacles are met, he will reach the ocean at Beaufort, in about thirty-five or forty days.

THE ENEMY.

He will meet no enemy on the way. The Georgia militia are very harmless and few in number. There are at Savannah about 2,000 troops, beside city militia; and in no part of Georgia are there any men, except cavalry and guerrillas, and these are not numerous.

No force can be spared to meet him. Thomas can take care of Hood, and Lee can do nothing but defend himself against Grant and Sheridan.

We shall have no further communications from Sherman; we shall soon hear from him through rebel sources. A few days since he telegraphed a "good bye" to his wife, and told her not to write again until he reached the ocean.

A BIG SCARE.

We find the following in the Bristol (Tenn.) Register:

We were told by a gentleman who resides in the vicinity of the scene of the late thrashing given the Yankees by Gen. Breckinridge, that the newspaper accounts do not half represent the extent of the stampede. The road was literally strewn with knapsacks, blankets, canteens, guns, and the score of articles of commerce and comfort with which our atrocious foes are so bountifully supplied. A well known minister who came over the road remarked that he could almost ride on blankets from the Plains to Knoxville. He also stated that when the column was struck by Vaughn and Duke, they were seized with a very moving panic, and broke like quarter horses. *Sauve qui peut*, was the French for the very Yankee sentiment of "every man for himself, and the devil take the hindmost." Col. John Brownlow tried to rally the rabble, and very valiantly cried out—"Halt and form; we can easily whip 'em if you'll only stop!"

"Who gave that order?" screamed one of the runners, who was then on good time.

"Col. Brownlow gave it," was the response which came above the roar of the retreat.

"Tell Col. Brownlow that every mother's son must take care of number one now; for *Breckinridge and all hell is after us!*" was the reply; and away lumbered the whole concern—General, Colonel, corporal and private, as if Old Harry was after them sure enough.—That his satanic majesty will get them sooner or later, is just as sure as that our gallant Breckinridge, and his Lieutenants, Vaughn and Duke, gave them as good a thrashing and as big a scare as any of the blue-bellies ever got this side of the Mississippi.

On Friday evening after the stampede, Gen. Vaughn took supper on Gen. Gillam's mess chest at Strawberry Plains. The chest was well stored with coffee, sugar, salt, lard, candles, pepper, spices and delicacies.

The universal Yankee nation is agitated. Such an excitement has not overtaken that people for many years. "A black valise," like water unto a mad dog, throws all New York into fits. It is worth the liberty, and before long it will be worth the life of a man to be the owner or occupier of a black valise. "A reward of five thousand dollars is offered by the city," and proprietors of hotels, in public meeting have *unanimously wherewased* and *resolved* that many hotels were fired on the 25th and 26th instants, and that a reward of $20,000 be offered by the N. Y. H. K. or Society for the safe keeping of New York hotels from the incendiary devilment of wicked rebels. Admiral Paulding has forbid any man visiting the navy yards. The very fires of hell are said to smoulder in a black valise—phosphorous, turpentine, Greek fire, fulminate of mercury, and another combustible which some Northern rebel has invented, that resembles common coal. No man is safe with a black valise—that stock has greatly fallen, and has injured the value of black leather trunks boots, bridle reins, harness—all things resembling a black valise are regarded as suspicious; for instance the "Herald" says:

"The police made an arrest at Cowell's Hotel, West street, on Monday. The circumstances under which this arrest was made are somewhat peculiar and laughable. A young man was stopping at the hotel for a few days. He happened to have in his poession a small patent shaving apparatus, which as a matter of course, he left in his bed-room on going out. The attaches of the hotel, on learning of the attempt which had been made to fire the city, naturally enough made search through the entire house, so as to discover any evidences of incendiarism. In the bed-room occupied by the young man the shaving apparatus was found, and the lookers on, not knowing for what uses the article was intended, supposed that it was some infernal machine, intended to blow up the whole edifice. The police were put on the track of the owner of the shaving apparatus, and he was soon after arrested. Having been held in custody for some time, an examination was had, when the whole matter was cleared up and the young man discharged."

This is the people that have started out a conquering and now are frightened into duck fits by a shaving apparatus. Of course it was a "rebel incendiary plot!" Didn't they fire on Fort Sumter where floated the "Old Flag?" A morality that does not restrain violence to the emblem of "the best Government," &c, will hardly be proof against the sin of burning hotels. Nothing can be clearer than the proof of Mr. Davis' complicity with the burning or attempts to burn some half dozen hotels in New York. We have never read anything more truly Yankeeish than this whole affair. We are glad to see that all Southern refugees are required to register. If Gen. Dix will hang them, he will do a service to our cause; they are a set of cowardly sneaks, who, having deserted their country, are not above burning hotels. Hang every mother's son of them.

Rich. Enquirer.

THE BATTLE OF FRANKLIN, TENN.

The New York "Herald" of the 2d instant contains a detailed account of the battle near Franklin, Tennessee, twenty miles south of Nashville, between portions of Hood's and Thomas' armies. The "Herald," of course, claims a brilliant victory. According to this account, the battle commenced about four P. M., on Wednesday of last week, two corps of Hood's army attacking in their entrenchments the enemy under Scofield "This assault was persistently followed up by the rebels in three furious charges on the Union line of masked batteries. But Scofield's men were prepared for them, and repulsed them at every point, inflicting on them very severe losses. The battle, which lasted till after dark, appears to have been a hotly contested and sanguinary affair; for, while according to General Schofield's dispatch, the Union casualties were only a little over one thousand, between five and six thousand rebels were killed, wounded and captured Of these, one thousand were made prisoners, including one brigadier general. Previous to this battle, there had been heavy skirmishing for several days, the Union forces gradually falling back before Hood, first from Pulaski, 73 miles south of Nashville, to Columbia, about 30 miles north of Pulaski." And thence the Union troops fell back to Franklin. "Thomas' design in this retrograde movement was to effect a concentration of his forces, in which important particular the rebel commander had the advantage of him, both at Pulaski and Columbia. But by the time Franklin was reached, by the nucleus of his entire army, a sufficient consolidation was effected, it appears, to risk a general engagement; and, therefore, that portion under Scofield made a stand. The rebel General Forrest is said to have been on the field, and there is a report that he was killed.—Great panic prevails among the people around Nashville, and they are fleeing to that city in crowds for safety."

Notwithstanding a "great victory" was gained by the Union troops, the account goes on to say:

"On the night after the engagement the Union troops retired from Franklin, and took up a position about three miles south of Nashville, where they are formed in line of battle. Skirmishing was going on all day on the 1st inst., within five miles of Nashville, and heavy cannonading was heard."

One hundred and seven rebel officers and one thousand men, captured at Franklin, had arrived in Nashville. Another great battle is momentarily expected.

A correspondent says of the Franklin fight.

"After three days' skirmishing, the rebels crowded our first line of works, and at four o'clock made a most desperate attack on our right and centre, and forcing our lines to our breastworks, which were thrown up from river to river, (supposed to be Big Harpeth and West Harpeth rivers.—Eds) in an open field on the Cumberland lake, which runs through the centre of the field. At least half the rebel force engaged endeavored to pierce our centre and come down viciously on Wagner's division, which, after desperate fighting, fell back, and Manly's rebel division, of Frank Cheatham's corps, got inside our works and captured two guns. Our centre was not broken, however, and better still, General Wagner successfully rallied his troops, who charged on the enemy, recaptured the two guns, and drove the division over the breastworks, capturing one entire brigade and its commander.

Among the Federal casualties is Major General Stanley, wounded in the neck, and also Brigadier General Bradley, the Confederate Brigadier General Adams, reported killed, and Brigadier General Scott, wounded. Gen. Cheatham is reported wounded.

The determined bravery of the rebels exceeded anything ever before seen. Although slaughtered by hundreds they still advanced against our works. Eleven distinct assaults were made against our works—each a failure.

The troops of Generals Cheatham and Lee, were principally engaged on the Confederate side; the Fourth corps on the Federal.

The Confederate Brigadier reported captured was Col. Gordon, of the 11th Tennessee, who is a brigadier general by brevet.

An Example for Military Men.

In 1808, the Duke of Wellington was placed in command of the important British expedition destined to operate in the Peninsula. He had made all his preparations with the foresight and thoroughness characteristic of the man; and the expedition had actually sailed, when the Ministry determined to supersede him in the command. In a very laconic note, assigning no reasons for the change, Viscount Castlereagh, Secretary of State, informed the Duke (then Sir Arthur Wellesley) that the command of the troops had been assigned to Sir Hew Dalrymple, with Sir Harry Burrard second in command. By this operation, Sir Arthur's sphere of command was suddenly diminished from an army to a brigade while on the very act of preparing to meet the enemy.—An ordinary soldier would at once have thrown up his commission in disgust. Though deeply mortified, no doubt, he sacrificed all personal considerations to patriotism and principle, and in a letter, written soon after, said: "I shall do my best to ensure the success of the army; and you may depend on it that I shall not hurry the operations, or commence them one moment sooner than they ought to be commenced, in order that I may acquire the credit of the success. The Government will determine for me in what way they will employ me hereafter, either here or elsewhere" when asked by a familiar friend how he, who had commanded armies of forty thousand men, who had received the thanks of Parliament for his victories, and been elected Knight of the Bath, could submit to be reduced to the command of a brigade of infantry? "For this reason," was the reply, "I am a fighting man, as we say in the East; I have ate of the King's salt, and therefore I consider it to be my duty to serve with zeal and promptitude when or wherever the King or his Government may think proper to employ me."

A great military principle is here enforced by a great military man, not only by precept but example. Officers who decline to serve their country in a capacity which they consider inferior to their merits may study with advantage this page in the history of Wellington.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

PRIVATE LIFE OF MR. DAVIS.—A refugee from Richmond has given, through the Yankee press, his observation of men and things about the Confederate capital. Of Mr. Davis he says:

The private life of Mr. Davis, from what I can learn, is exemplary, and a model to the people. His residence is situated upon French Garden Hill, in the suburbs of Richmond, and commands a fine prospect. The mansion was purchased by the city for the sum of fifty thousand dollars, and presented to Mr. Davis. Here the leader of this great conspiracy lives quietly and without ostentation. His domestic affairs are administered with a view to the pressure of the times, and there is said to be very little gaiety about the place. Does the spectacle of blood and war which he has brought upon the land thus subdue him? The other high officials imitate the example of their leader, and live without attracting much notice.

Mr. Davis is frequently seen upon the streets unattended and alone. Every Sabbath morning he can be seen, with his prayer book in his hand, walking from his residence to St. Paul's church, where he is a regular attendant.

Gen. Hood designs either to penetrate Kentucky or to occupy East Tennessee. The Yankee writers believe that he will adopt the latter course, and then come to Gen. Lee. The Examiner states, upon direct official information from Gen. Hood, that his army is well supplied with commissary stores.

From Tennessee.

The editor of the Asheville, N. C., *News* has been over to Tennessee, and thus gives in his experience in his issue of the 1st instant:—

We have just returned from a three weeks trip into Tennessee. Would have kept the readers of the News posted in the progress of affairs over there, but no means of communication, visible or invisible, existed, and we had to await our own return to bear testimony, if any were needed, to the gallantry of North Carolina's sons, as displayed in the late campaign. As our readers already know, Gen. Breckinridge drove the enemy from Bull's Gap to Strawberry Plains, a distance of nearly forty miles, capturing about 700 prisoners, a large number of wagons and teams, ambulances, and immense supplies of every description.—Among other things the boys got a good supply of sugar and coffee.

Our forces now hold all of East Tennessee above Strawberry Plains, and we shall not be surprised if they hold a right smart slice of it below that point before many days. *Nous Verrons.*

Gen. Breckinridge's command, consisting of Vaughn's and Duke's brigades and Col. Palmer's command, all behaved splendidly, and elicited the highest praise of their officers. Col. Palmer and his "Far Heels" stand A No. 1 in the estimation of all loyal Tennesseeans. Their gallant bearing and orderly deportment in the late campaign were subject matters of praise on every tongue.

We heard of but two casualties in Col. Palmer's command. A Mr. Nelson, of the 64th regiment, accidentally shot himself fatally; and Capt. W. P. Fortune, of the 14th battalion, had his shoulder dislocated by a shell. The Captain is "true blue," as everybody knows, and was again quickly on his feet, and ready for the fray.

FROM GEORGIA.

Our latest Savannah and Augusta dates are only up to Tuesday. We give all we can find in them, and we cannot say that is very distinct or satisfactory.

From the Sav. Republican, 6th inst.

Wheeler's Cavalry—Fi rce Battle.

The pertinacious manner in which the gallant Wheeler has hung upon the flanks and rear of the powerful army now invading our State, attacking them by day and by night when they least expect it, and keeping watch over all their movements, has and entitle him to the lasting gratitude of every Georgian, and the praise of all his countrymen. From the departure from Atlanta up to the present hour, he has kept on their track and bayed them at every step of their progress. They believed when their expedition moved that there was no such enemy to harrass them and to him we are indebted for the delays and hindrances that are likely to prove the ruin of our barbarous and cruel foe.

Hardly a day has passed that Wheeler has not engaged some portion of Sherman's army, and the boasted Kilpatrick has been whipped by him as often as he has hands or toes. Besides fighting wherever he could find the enemy, roads have been obstructed, cattle and negroes driven off, the people forewarned, provisions that could not be removed destroyed, and everything else done to embarrass and distract the invaders. In this way Wheeler has rendered most vital service to the cause, for it has given us time to complete defences and bring up our men. We are now ready for Sherman, and, strike where he will, he will find a foe ready and able to cope with his hired and brutal minions.

On Sunday last, the 4th instant, a battle was fought which exceeds in magnitude any that has characterized the campaign, and is therefore worthy of some particular mention. The 14th Yankee corps, united with Kilpatrick's entire cavalry force, made an attack on Wheeler, and a severe battle raged for several hours. At the moment of the assault, Wheeler's line was very much extended for the purpose of foraging, but he speedily brought his forces together and received the attack of the enemy with a vigor that made them stagger. Several times were they driven back by our men in counter charges, and sometimes from behind breastworks. Finally, Wheeler finding himself nearly surrounded by a greatly superior force, quietly and in good order retired and left the field to the enemy. The losses of the latter were very heavy, and the blow cannot have failed greatly to cripple them. We captured a number of prisoners, one a Colonel who was taken in a hand-to-hand fight. We also lost severely in officers and men, but in no proportion with the enemy. Among our killed was Colonel Graves, who on the occasion was acting as Brigadier.

Of the present whereabouts of Sherman, it might gratify curiosity, but would do no good to speak. From his movements we judge that he himself is not so sure of his latitude and longitude. Suffice it to say that he has many days hard marching before him ere he will be able to respond visibly to the rockets of his friends on the coast, with a good prospect of having to fight his way through the entire distance.

ATLANTA AND MARIETTA.—Lieut. C. Luther J. Glenr has been ordered to Atlanta to command that post, and proceeds there at once. The Gate City is now considered safe, and refugees will no doubt rapidly return to their homes.

Colonel Mitchell goes to Marietta as Commandant of that post. Thus one by one, the towns evacuated by Sherman are taken possession of by their original owners.

The Augusta *Constitutionalist* of the same date gives the following account of the same affair of WHEELER'S:—

From the Augusta Constitutionalist, 6th inst.

Owing to the state of the atmosphere, the detonation of cannon was distinctly heard, on Sunday morning, in the direction of Waynesboro'. We have it in our power to present a brief, but authentic explanation of these warlike resonances.

Pursuant to instructions, General Wheeler concentrated his cavalry force, and, at midnight on Saturday, fell upon the enemy's rear with a vim. The Yankee horsemen were precipitately driven back upon their infantry support.—After harrassing the infantry for some time, Wheeler retired to his former position.

At daylight on Sunday morning, Kilpatrick's cavalry assisted by the 14th corps advanced upon our cavalry. We were stationed behind temporary breastworks and prepared to meet the onset. Every charge of the enemy was repulsed by fire and counter charges. Finally, despairing to carry our works by storm, notwithstanding their vastly superior numbers, the Yankees enveloped our flanks and made a retreat necessary. This retirement was accomplished in excellent order.

Having relieved their rear of a terrible incubus, the Yankees abandoned any further demonstration and continued their march.

Our loss was between 70 and 80 men. The enemy's loss is reported officially as "very heavy." Among the casualties on our side, we are pained to announce the severe wounding of Col. Gaines, acting Brigadier. One of the Yankee officers was captured in a hand to hand encounter, and Kilpatrick himself was wounded.

Our officers and men behaved with the most distinguished gallantry, and, considering the disparity of force, achieved most brilliant results in retarding the march of the hostile columns and filling them with a well grounded apprehension.

At last accounts, the indefatigable Wheeler had collected his men and was again hacking away at the rear guard.

THE Augusta *Chronicle and Sentinel*, of the 6th instant, mentions WHEELER'S fight on Sunday briefly, and adds:—

It is also stated that Sherman has divided his forces—two corps being on the other side of the Ocmulgee. Both bodies at the last accounts were moving in the direction of Savannah. This movement on the part of Sherman will give him an opportunity to retr at owards Brunswick in case his Savannah movement is not successful.

The Yankees are dreadfully disgusted at not hearing from Sherman through the Richmond papers. Some idea may be formed of how eagerly they grasp at news from the fact that Grant telegraphs to Stanton that the "Richmond 'Examiner' of to day (December 1st) admits that Sherman will succeed in reaching the sea-coast, and that other papers admit that he has crossed the Ocmulgee." The New York Times of December 3d—dreaming of the elbows of the Mincio—becomes supremely ridiculous, as follows:

"The exact point it had reached at the middle of the week, we are not informed; but we may judge somewhat by the fact that Lieut. General Grant anticipates it will be at or near the seaboard by to-night. Amid the thick gloom in which the rebel press have attempted to envelop Sherman's host, we now see the gleaming lines. We discover him at a point so near to his destination that imagination may catch the figure of his advancing columns as he nears the coast, and his tired but triumphant army may, after an absence shorter but more wonderful than that led by Xenophen, begin, like those old Greeks, to shout: 'The sea! the sea!'"

On last Saturday Sherman was not on the coast by many miles. The "Times" rejoices that Sherman did not attempt to capture any towns, and says:

"The immediate object of his campaign is neither the occupation of rebel towns nor rebel territory.—What its chief purpose is, the rebels will discover when completed. In the meantime, they need not make fools of themselves any longer, by attempting to withhold from us the news."

ANOTHER STEP.—A firm at Bath, S. C., has commenced the manufacture of binders' boards, fire bricks, tiles, retorts, crucibles, etc. We chronicle this as another little step towards our ultimate independence.

Pet. Express.

GEN. HOOD.—The Columbus (Miss.) Republic, of the 18th, says: "This gallant officer, we have been informed, is quite ill with erysipelas at Cherokee. We trust he may soon recover. This Confederacy may have abler commanders in its service, but none truer, braver, or more devoted.

TELEGRAPHIC
Reports of the Press Association.

Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

FROM PETERSBURG.

PETERSBURG, Dec. 8th, 1864.

A heavy force of the enemy comprising infantry, artillery and some

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, DEC. 15, 1864.

A REPORT obtained credence here Monday afternoon, that Sherman was shelling Savannah, or if not Savannah, at least the railroad approaches to that city. We are disposed to doubt this, but not to deny it entirely. We hardly think that Sherman could carry a sufficient ordnance train to enable him to maintain any protracted siege at any well-defended point, or even to fight any number of tolerably well contested fights. But as Sherman has turned off from the fortified points, and has generally been allowed to pass along without molestation, most of his ammunition is probably unexpended, and he may think himself entitled to make a splurge at Savannah. If he seriously tries that game, he will be likely to make a serious mistake, we think. As things appear to us, it is the very course we should like him to adopt.

A REPORT was brought here Tuesday by the cars to the effect that the main body of Sherman's army had crossed or was crossing over the Savannah River at Sisters' Ferry, to the South Carolina side, aiming probably to reach Pocotaligo, and there form a junction with Foster's corps.

The same report says that one corps of Sherman's army,—that commanded by Gen. Slocum,—had been engaged with our forces on the Georgia side, near Savannah, and had been very badly used up, losing four thousand prisoners. The loss on both sides is said to have been heavy. It is also reported that a courier from Sherman to Foster had been captured, and that his despatches urged Foster to come to his assistance, as his army was starving, and without assistance could not reach the coast.

We give these reports as we get them. We can only say that they reached Charleston on Monday before the Northeastern cars left, and were brought up by them to Florence. Those who gave them to us reported them correctly as they heard them. They are probably not without some foundation.

FROM THE SOUTH.

We wrote the above lead in the hope of being able to hear something from Georgia or beyond, either South or West.

We begin to fear that our search will turn out labor in vain. We hear reports of the enemy having lost five or six thousand men taken prisoners near Savannah, also of a portion of our force having been surprised near Pocotaligo, &c., &c., all of which we most potently do not believe more than enough, and that at present is very little. Some faint suspicion of truth there may be in the reports, although we think the capture of Yankee prisoners ought to be credited to Hood's army and the Pocotaligo business is simply this—that as fast as they may rather got the better of an encounter on Friday or Saturday, but that our folks rallied and subsequently repulsed them.

After searching the Savannah papers of Friday and the Augusta papers of Sunday, we are compelled to say that we have been able to find nothing whatever calculated to throw any additional light upon the situation of things in Georgia. There is not a ray—not a glimpse—not a gleam.

A Liberal Donation—Young Contributors.

On Saturday a bright faced and bright-eyed boy of nine years of age came into our office with $40 for the Soldiers' Dinner, being a contribution to that object by Miss H. and sister, a little older, children of Mr. JAMES MCCORMICK of the Express.

We acknowledge it in the list:—

NORMAN S. $20
MARIE H. 20

And we take pleasure in so doing. Our little friends belong to the rising generation, and in all human probability will live to enjoy the fruits of the struggle in which the present is now engaged.

For Soldiers' Dinner.

OUR YOUNG FRIENDS.—We received Monday from two promising and patriotic little boys, sons of Mr. JOSEPH MCLAUREN, the following contributions for the Soldiers' Dinner:—

NEILL S. $15
LOCKLIN W. 10
$25

For Soldiers' Dinner.

Monday Dec. 13th:

MR. SUNDHEIMER $50
DR. J. T. SCHNEARD 100
MISS THERESA MARSHALL 00

For Soldiers' Dinner.

Tuesday, Dec 13th:

MRS. W. B. FLANNER $100

Commissioners' Election.

Judging from the number of tickets already brought forward, we should judge that the pending election for Commissioners of the town of Wilmington is attracting more attention than it has for some years back.

The government of the Town never required more prudence and firmness combined. The events of the war have in a measure torn things loose from their moorings, while the peculiar character of the trade here—that of blockade running—brings in a large floating population, not the most amenable to the usual restraints of society. The same precautions that would have been sufficient to guarantee the peace of town and the safety of property in usual, quiet times, will be found totally inadequate to secure these ends under existing circumstances.

We have pointed out but one of the difficulties to be encountered. Breaches of the peace and crimes by violence may be committed by a floating white population, such as we have alluded to, but we think that offences against property, such as thefts from dwellings, breaking into and robbing fish houses and smoke-houses, and the like, are mainly the work of negroes, and of them there would appear to be a gang, or gangs.

Drunkenness is bad enough in itself, but it may be aggravated by accidental circumstances, as for instance, if it leads to theft, robbery and other dishonesty, which it is bound to do in the case of negroes. It is unfortunately too certain that drunkenness is getting very common among the colored population. It has been remarked to us by a great many people whose avocations give them far better opportunities of judging than we posses.

Let us say plainly—the coming year is likely to be a year of trial harder than any we have yet gone through with. It will indeed try men's souls and all that is in them, and Wilmington cannot in any event hope to escape her share of the trial. In the whirlwind of war, should that envelope us, mere municipal authority may for a time be paralyzed, but even then judicious firmness on the part of the "city fathers" may not be altogether barren of good results, while in the meantime very important interests will be committed to their charge.

It is perhaps well that there should be a full latitude of choice, and that citizens should exercise it carefully and thoughtfully. They have the one and will no doubt exercise the other.

HAMPTON AND HILL.

We are officially informed that the Yankees were on Saturday last driven from Bellfield on the Weldon and Petersburg Rail Road, by HAMPTON'S cavalry and A. P. HILL'S infantry forces. The last known of the situation was that the enemy had been driven back some 15 miles, and our cavalry were still in pursuit of them.

"P. W. A," in a recent letter from Richmond, say that Congress will not probably interfere with printers, because printing is an art or mystery which requires time to learn, and of those who have learned it the supply is already inadequate, whereas everybody is supposed capable of being an editor, that requiring neither aptitude, training, nor experience.

Perhaps Congress is right. Everybody *thinks* he or she could manage a newspaper much better than ever a newspaper was managed before; but we would warn "P. W. A," and Congress too, that as a general thing they will fail to teach the great body of the editors unless they take the printers. Few papers ever could be successfully carried on at the South without the presence of a practical printer in the management. Still fewer will be sustained under the terrible screw pressure that is now closing around the papers of the Confederacy.—That pressure, we think, will ere long do all the weeding out that may be necessary.

AMONG the objects intended to be effected by the advance of a portion of GRANT'S force in the direction of Weldon, we may fairly assume that the creation of a diversion in favour of SHERMAN holds a prominent place.

The enemy knows as well as we do that SHERMAN'S position is what might be called "ticklish." Unexpected forces have appeared wherever he has turned his face, and have compelled him to swerve aside from Macon, from Augusta, and from every other fortified point, with the single exception of Milledgeville, which, we suppose, could hardly be regarded as fortified. He hoped to be able to sweep down upon Millen and other points, and to liberate and arm the Yankee prisoners confined there. He did reach Millen, but the birds had flown. He has not reached, and he can not reach any other point where such prisoners are.—The New York *Times* said that SHERMAN'S object was not to take cities or hold territory, but that what that object was would duly appear. It was undoubtedly the liberation of the Millen, Andersonville, Columbia, Florence, and other prisoners. That object has not been accomplished.

But the enemy has been forced to turn aside from prizes apparently within his grasp,—the great powder mills of Augusta—the shops and depots of Macon are still safe. The forces that compelled this course are gathering, if not already gathered, to envelope him as he nears the coast. One way or another the enemy know this. They wish to prevent SHERMAN'S peril from being increased by the addition of any men to the hostile force that already environs him. Hence this expedition towards Weldon, calculated and intended to prevent any further reinforcements being sent from North Carolina to Georgia. This we think is one explanation of Grant's move. He could hardly hope to reach any important point in this State. The utmost he could reasonably expect to accomplish would be the destruction of the Weldon bridge. No army equal to the occasion could march to Wilmington with its base on the James River, or even on the Roanoke. The country is not either sufficiently populous or sufficiently rich in provisions. The same, we think, would apply to a march towards Raleigh.

FROM THE SOUTH.

We extract from the Georgia and South Carolina papers whatever seems to us calculated to throw any light upon the situation:

The following from the Charleston Courier is all we received yesterday relative to military operations in Georgia and on the Savannah Railroad. The Augusta papers of Saturday contain nothing relative to Sherman's whereabout, and no Savannah papers came to hand:

Sherman's army is reported still moving towards Savannah. We learn that the affair at Station No. 2, on Thursday, was simply some slight skirmishing. The opinion seems to prevail that Sherman intends to attack Savannah, but that if he attempts it he will be badly defeated. A report was in circulation yesterday that, on the arrival of his forces at No. 2, he had turned off in the direction of Sister's Ferry, which would indicate an intention to cross into South Carolina. The enemy near Pocotaligo were reported shelling the road Friday. About one hundred prisoners from Sherman's army arrived in the city yesterday.

THE NEWS FROM SAVANNAH.

The Charleston *Mercury* of the 12th inst, says:

The interruption of the ordinary means of communication with Savannah, and the absence—or, what amounts to the same thing, the suppression—of all official despatches reaching this city, leaves us very much in the dark as to the progress of the important and interesting campaign, now culminating at Savannah.—We give, however, such news as we have been able to glean.

On Friday afternoon, about 4 p. m., the enemy attacked our position at Cooseawhatchie. The assault was kept up with vigor and determination for more than two hours, when the enemy was finally and decisively repulsed, with heavy loss, and retreated in hot haste. Since then all has been quiet, we believe, along that part of the Savannah Railroad hitherto menaced, except that the shelling of the track at long range has been occasionally resumed.

Meantime Sherman has been pressing steadily towards the city. Our forces had fallen back to the junction of the Georgia Central and Charleston and Savannah Railroads, about three miles from the city. At this important point, which commands both roads, Gen. Hardee took his stand.

It was confidently reported yesterday, and we think correctly, that Sherman's forces were in Hardee's front, and that a demand for the surrender of the city having been refused, heavy fighting ensued, and was going on yesterday. Of the results, however, if any, no news whatever has reached us. We may hear something today.

The community of Savannah seem firm and quiet.—For the present, the trains will cease to run through between the two cities.

The Charleston *Courier* of the 12th inst, has the following:

NEWS FROM THE COAST.

The enemy on Friday afternoon made an attack on our lines at Cooseawatchie, and were again badly repulsed. The fight took place between the Tillifony treatle work and the Cooseawhatchie bridge. The heaviest fighting was between the enemy's troops, consisting of a brigade of infantry and artillery, estimated at about three thousand, commanded by Gen. Hatch, and the Georgia troops under the command of Gen. L. H. Gartrell, on our right, resting on Tillifony Creek. All accounts concur in stating that the fight was hotly contested. Our force was estimated at not over nine hundred, consisting of detachments of the 5th and 47th Georgia, and the 1st and 3d Georgia Reserves.

Skirmishing commenced early in the morning and was kept up with more or less vigor until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when the engagement became general.—The enemy attempted to gain possession of the Tillifony Cut and trestle work, an important position commanding the line of railroad at Cooseawhatchie. Our troops, on the enemy's approach, gave a cheer, and before they could come up charged them with great gallantry. The fight lasted about two hours and a half, the enemy being finally driven back to their entrenchments. The enemy's loss is said to have been heavy, while ours will not exceed one hundred killed and wounded. Gen Gartrell was painfully wounded by a fragment of a shell in the arm and side. Capt. Sheffield, a brave and gallant officer of the 47th Georgia, was killed on the field; Captains Heartsett and Wood, of the First Georgia Reserves, were wounded.

The Reserves have received the highest encomiums for their distinguished bravery. The color bearer of the First Georgia having been wounded, a Lieutenant whose name we could not learn took hold and rushing forward was killed within thirty yards of the enemy's line of battle.

From prisoners taken in this fight as well as from some of our own men who were captured and afterwards escaped, we learn that the enemy estimate their loss in last Thursday's engagement at between seven and eight hundred killed and wounded. Our loss in this action was seven killed and fifty wounded.

The enemy have evacuated Boyd's Landing and established their base at Bee's Creek, from which there is a direct road to the Cooseawhatchie rail road bridge.—Their gunboats in Bee's Creek command the battery in their present position near the line of railroad. A dispatch from Major General Jones, received last evening, reports all quiet at Cooseawhatchie and Pocotaligo.

Of Sherman's movements we hear plenty of rumors. Our latest and most reliable intelligence states that he is moving cautiously towards the coast below Savannah, probably for Genesis Point. Fighting was reported Saturday at Monteith, about ten miles from Savannah. The Savannah Rail Road was reported torn up from the former point to the junction of the Central and Savannah Rail Road. A day or two will develope Sherman's intentions. Our preparations to defeat him are believed to be complete.

Siege Matters.

FIVE HUNDRED AND TWENTY FIRST DAY.

The exchange of prisoners progresses rapidly. Our truce steamers carried down and delivered 996 privates on Saturday. On Sunday, 1117 privates and 22 officers were delivered. Another installment will be sent down this morning.—*Mercury.*

Legislature of North Carolina.

On Thursday Hon. THOMAS S. ASHE of Anson, was elected Confederate States Senator for six years, from February 1866, in place of Hon. W. T. DORTCH, whose term will then expire.

C. RANDOLPH THOMAS Esq., (moderate Holdenite) of Carteret was elected Secretary of State. He obtained 4 majority over Mr. FARIBAULT, his competitor.

The following is the final vote for Confederate States Senator:

IN THE SENATE.

For Hon. T. S. Ashe—Mr. Speaker and Messrs. Aycock, Bryson, Courts, Crump, Ellis, Grier, Hall, Harris, Kirby, Leitch, Lindsay, M. Corcke, McKechern, Miller, Patton, Pitchford, Powell, Smith, Speight, Strayhan, Taylor, Ward, Whitford, Wiggins, Wright, Wynne—27.

For Hon. E. G. Reade—Messrs. Adams, Arendell, Bagley, Berry, Blount, Dick, Jones, Lassiter, Long, Mann, Mathews, Odom, Pool, Sanders, Sneed, Warren and Winstead—13.

For Hon. Jno. A. Gilmer—Messrs. Horton, Marsh and Patterson—3.

IN THE HOUSE.

For Hon. T. S. Ashe.—Messrs. Alston, Austin, Baxter, Beam, Bunbury, Boyd, Brown of Madison, Brown, of Mecklenburg, Bryan, Caho, Carson, Cobb, Costner, Crawford, of Rowan, Crawford, of Wayne, Davis, of Halifax, Davis, of Franklin, Enloe, Erwin, Faison, Farmer, Gaskins, Gidney, Grier, Grisom, Harris, Hassel, Hawes, Headen, W. J. Joyner, Jodkins, Lane, Latham, Lewis, Little, Love, McLean, Murphy, Outterbridge, Patton, Polk, Powell, Reitzhardt, Rues, Shepherd, Shipp, Smith, of Carrus, Smith, of Duplin, Stancil, Strong Vann, Wheeler, Wooten 53.

For Hon. E. G. Reade—Mr. Speaker and Messrs. Allison, Alford, Amis, Ashworth, Banks, Best, Blair, Bondi of Bertie, Caldwell, Collaway, Carson of Alexander, Carter, Clapp, Cowles, Craige, Cunningham, Flynt, Fowle, Gibbs, Hadley, Hanes, Harlington, Harrison, Headen, J. H. Henry, Herbert, Horton, Horton of Watauga, Horton of Wilkes, Isbell, Jordan, Lyle, Mank, McAden, McCarmick, McGehee, McMillan, Morisey, Murrill, Patterson, Peace, Perkins, Phillips, Riddick, Rogers, Russell, Sharpe, Simmons Smith of Johnston, Stipe, Waugh, Wheeler—53.

For Mr. Smith—Messrs. Bond of Gates' Duke, Lowe and Pool—4.

For Mr. Gilmer—Mr. Shober—1.

So Hon. T. S. ASHE, having a majority on joint ballot, was declared elected.

In the House on the same day resolutions in favor of Powell, Lowe & Co., and bill's to repeal the prohibition of fish traps in the Big swamp, to allow bounty to citizens of North Carolina in the C. S. naval service, for the relief of Hugh B. Guthrie, and to incorporate the *Confederate* Joint Stock Publishing Company, the Linville Iron and Steel Works (capital stock $5 000—000) and the Cranberry Iron Works, (capital stock $2,000,000) were severally read a third time and passed.

WE had tangible proof Monday morning of the fact that there had been freezing weather around. The puddles in the street were frozen and the wet sand was hardened into ridges and crunched sharply under the tread. Water buckets ceased to be receptacles of fluid, and it is even said that some of the "new dip" had a scum of ice upon it. It was cold and it is so now.

IT sleeted and snowed in Salisbury on Friday and Saturday.

CONFEDERATE COTTON.—During the month of October there were imported into Liverpool, 14,534 bales of Confederate cotton, and 495 boxes of Confederate tobacco. Of the cotton the greater portion was shipped to Liverpool from Nassau, Bermuda or Matamoros. Some little went by way of Havana.

ON the 10th of October, the seventy-fourth anniversary of the birth of the Very Reverend THEOBOLD MATHEW, the Apostle of Temperance, a statue raised to his honour by the citizens of Cork, Ireland, was unveiled. Father MATHEW is represented in the act of blessing the multitude to whom he has just administered the pledge.

The statue is of bronze and cost 1,000*l*. It was executed by Prince of London.

IF the Wilmington Gas Company would give us a regular light during the evening, from the time it is necessary to use gas, it would be a great improvement upon present arrangements.

COUNTY COURT.—The Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for this county, commenced its sessions here yesterday. Owing to the peculiar circumstances of the country, the attendance is quite small.

For the Journal.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—As the election for commissioners occurs on Thursday next, and the 1st of January will soon be here, it is proper to call attention to an evil which, if permitted to continue, will soon be beyond remedy. I allude to the way in which negroes are allowed to hire their own time. At the present rates of labor, a smart negro can easily make from one hundred to two hundred dollars per week—not counting his profits by speculation, &c. He pays his master, say thirty dollars; often less. I do not object to the price of labor, believing that like everything else it is controlled by the *immutable law of trade "supply and demand,"* but I do object to the negroes having such large command of money; the evils resulting are numerous; the negro is injured morally and physically; discontent is caused among the negroes who are hired by the year, who have not the opportunity of making as much money, and hence cannot *live as high*; our negroes come in competition with our white population for *every* article in the market, thus enhancing prices; insubordination, thieving and desipation is the natural result, for it is well known that the African cannot stand prosperity, and are thriftless. I have worked twenty five hired hands in town for the last three years, and have had more trouble with them during the last six months than all the previous time. Evils are easily pointed out, the trouble being to find the remedy. I think in this case it is easily found; *we must have transient labor.* There are many here who for a fair compensation would become agents for the owners of negroes. The owner who prefers to have his negroes work by the day can place him or her in charge of his agent; the parties wanting labor for a few days can go to this agent, agree for price, &c., paying the agent the amount of hire; the owner can instruct the agent what he desires paid to the negro; when the negro is not at work he should be at the office of the agent subject to call; in this way the owner will receive full market value for his labor and the *equality among the negroes* be maintained.

The slave owners and the Town Commissioners are clearly responsible for the present state of things; the latter disobeying the law, and the latter for not enforcing it.

ORDER.

WAY HOSPITAL No. 5.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Dec 13th, 1864.

Mr. Fulton—

SIR: Please allow me to correct a mistake in your issue of the 12th inst, concerning Miss M. S. Bale's donations to this Hospital. Some friend there states that the sick of this Hospital have been sustained by nutriments bestowed upon them by Miss B. Now, in justice to my benevolent, Miss Bale and myself, I feel constrained to say that the assertion of our friend is by no means correct. I am satisfied however, Mr. Editor, that if it were necessary, Miss Bale would render us every assistance in her power to make our sick comfortable.

E. S. HALSEY,
Surgeon in Charge.

From the Augusta Register, Dec. 11.

SHERMAN'S RETREAT—HOOD'S ADVANCE.

In the eager suspense with which we await the result of Sherman's retreat to a new base on our coast, we shall not lose sight of the advantages which are likely to grow out of the grand strategic movements which forced him to evacuate Atlanta, and to look coastward for the security of his army. The mist which has so long obscured the movements of General Hood is at length breaking, and the golden bow of victory arches the horizon in that direction. The march of Hood's army from the borders of Alabama to the heart of Tennessee, has been signally successful; the raw recruits left to impede his march, have melted before him; the fortified posts of the enemy have one after another capitulated; and Huntsville, Chattanooga, Bridgeport and historic Murfreesboro', are ours; he has been routed, horse, foot and dragoon, from his last desperate stand at Franklin, and our victorious legions flaunt their proud banners around the entrenchments of Nashville, into which the retreating vandals have fled for security. If our latest advices are true, they have suffered one of the most crushing defeats of the war; and their own accounts admit the retreat on Nashville, and the immense destruction of the property of our loyal citizens to prevent it from being used to supply our army. Whatever Hood's future movements may be—whether to press on to the Ohio, or co-operate with Breckenridge in relieving East Tennessee, and reopening the upper route to Richmond, he has accomplished results which demonstrate the wisdom of his plans, and mark his last campaign as one of the most brilliant of the war. He has not only driven Sherman from Atlanta—which he never could have done by confronting him—but he has recovered the strongholds which marked the advance of the enemy into our State, and redeemed upper Georgia and most of Tennessee. He has recovered territory whose temporary occupancy cost the enemy millions of dollars, and thousands of lives; and given to the enemy and the world the most convincing evidence of our capacity to defeat all schemes for our subjugation. To day he invites the thousands of refugees from Cherokee-Georgia and the volunteer State, to come back to their homes, and thousands of hearts are swelling with a joyous and grateful response to the summons.

So much for the victorious advance of the dashing Texan. He has accomplished these gratifying results with very trifling loss. It is said that he has received accessions to his forces much in excess of the loss sustained. He has inflicted serious damage upon the enemy, capturing their garrisons, and destroying immense quantities of stores, not to include the thousands reported *hors de combat* from the victory at Franklin.

The withdrawal of Hood from Sherman's front left open the road to the ocean unobstructed, and he soon found that he must take this route for a water-base, or make a humiliating or dangerous retreat over the mountains. It was in this desperate strait that he boastfully announced that *his* course was to the South. He was afraid and ashamed to acknowledge his incapacity to hold Atlanta by an unequivocal retreat. So he goes forward, but with all his boasting he cannot conceal the fact that he is flying from an untenable position—that Hood has forced him to give up the dear bought fruits of a long campaign, and abandon his boasted hold upon the heart of the rebellion. True his course is marked by those acts of cruelty, and waste, and plunder, which have disgraced the enemy throughout the war—women and children, and other helpless non-combatants have been made to suffer, and homes once the abode of peace and plenty, have been sacked and despoiled; but all this does not weigh a feather toward accomplishing the hellish work of subjugation. The spirit of resistance grows brighter than ever in the hearts of the people, who have renewed cause to hate the remorseless vandals. These personal trials to a portion of our people, constitute the chief result of Sherman's retreat, admitting that he reaches a secure base on the coast; an admission that we do not yet deem probable. A base on the coast affords him no new advantages, except the single one of obtaining supplies for his army, from which Hood cut him off in Atlanta. The enemy has held for years Port Royal, Brunswick and numerous other ports affording all the advantages which Sherman will secure, as bases for operations against the interior, unless he shall go to Savannah. As he has shunned every city and town having any means of defense on his route, it is not likely that he will attempt to reach that city. It will perhaps be fortunate for us if he does.

In this hurried glance at the progress of the two armies under notice, do we not find much more cause for congratulation than anxiety and gloom? A month ago Sherman was in the heart of our State, which he had reached in spite of our best means of defence. His raids harrassed every portion of the interior, and all our cities were apprehensive of an advance. To day he is floundering in the marshes of the Coosawatchee praying for the advent of some of his "masters' water craft, which are said to penetrate "wherever it is a little moist."

CITY OF THEBES.

BY A TRAVELER IN EGYPT.

Thebes must have been the greatest and most magnificent city in Egypt. Almost as old as the flood, situated in a fertile valley, where it expanded to a vast and splendid amphitheatre, and adorning both banks of the Nile; it was in extent, wealth and architectural glory, the flower and crown of ancient civilization.—Nearly a thousand years before Christ, Homer sang of its hundred gates, and some of the sacred prophets speak of it as being "populous," or containing a "multitude." No one can visit its present unparalleled ruins or linger among the gorgeous mausoleums of its kings and princes, without being deeply impressed with a sense of its former vastness and grandeur, and the contrast suggested by the present tribes, a miserable representation of Arab filth and squalidness is overwhelmingly powerful, and the imagination is continually struggling to restore and re-people the city, and look upon its splendor ere it was devastated by the Persian conqueror. But these mournful relics and its utter desolation teach most impressive lessons.

Thousands of years have rolled along,
And behold empires in pride;
And witnessed scenes of crime and wrong,
Till men by nations died.

Thousands of summer suns have shone,
Till earth grew bright beneath their sway,
Since thou, untenanted and lone,
Wert rendered to decay.

Some of the mud cabins in the present village of Thebes are built among and upon the grand old ruins of the temple of Luxor. Magnificent columns, covered with hieroglyphics, and still standing in their original positions, are filled around and half-covered with the accumulated dust and filth of ages, while some are entirely obscured by the wretched hovels that cluster about them, and can be seen only by entering these repulsive abodes, amid yelping curs, braying donkeys, cackling fowls and dirty Arabs. But as you look up on these old pillars of stone, exquisitely chiseled, wander through the halls, that yet remain, and survey their vast gateways and colossal statutes, you feel that they who built them were men of genius and power. One of the most beautiful objects here is an obelisk of red granite, more than three thousand years old, and yet its appearance and its hieroglyphics are still fresh and unimpaired.

A mile and a half north of Luxor are the ruins of the grandest temple in Egypt, if not in the world. It is impossible to describe it. It is the temple of Karnak. One must see it, or he will have no adequate idea of its astonishing magnitude and beauty. Such an array of gates, towers, columns, obelisks and statues, is a perfect marvel. Think of a temple, including its various halls and apartments, twelve hundred feet long, and about five hundred feet wide, its massive walls rising like palisades, and its immense pillars like forests with avenues leading to it from each point of the compass along which in some instances for miles were ranged double rows of colossal sphinxes of gray, red and black granite.

The edifice is said to have occupied about 75 acres, it having been enlarged from time to time. In the grand hall there are still standing over 100 columns nine feet in diameter, and many of them 60 feet high. All are covered with various hieroglyphical sculptures and paintings, whose colors are still bright, after the lapse of nearly forty centuries. In one place you see a group of Jews led captive by an Egyptian King. The characters interpreted agree with the Bible account of Shishak's victory over the King of Judah, a verification of the sacred record. Profound and various are one's reflections as he wanders amidst these sublime relics, fallen columns, broken obelisks and shattered sphinxes. What immense processions of people once marched along these avenues, gathered in these halls, and worshiped at the shrine of Ammon! What treasures have the votaries lavished upon their gods.

Grand are the temples of Luxor and Karnak, there were others on the opposite or west side of the river, well worthy of belonging to the city of a hundred gates. Passing some two miles over a fertile plain, once a part of Thebes, and you come first to the temple of Koorneh; farther on is the famous Memnonium; and still beyond is a cluster of temples called Medenet Haaboo. I group all these together, though each deserves a separate description, for they are certainly grand old structures rich in immense columns and various sculptures and paintings—buildings, "of which the very ruins are tremendous." In the last is a hall which was remodeled and used as a church by the early Christians. Here was a room set apart in a heathen temple for the worship of the true God. Here the disciples of Jesus once offered prayers in His name, and sang hymns to his praise.

On the border of the green vale of plain not far from the temples last alluded to, are two colossal statues, in a sitting posture, about sixty feet high: one of which, that on the right as you approach from the river, is the renowned Vocal Memnon. It is an immense figure of Remeses, and was reputed to give forth a musical sound at the rising of the sun. "It was visited by emperors, philosophers and poets from all distance, being attracted by its fame. One of our Arab guides climed up to a sculptured spot near its head, where he struck a stone that had a faint and peculiar jingle. This may explain the old and wonderful vocal phenomenon. The statue by its side is nameless. Together they form striking objects on being approached from the river.

At the Memnonium there is still a larger statue of Remeses, once a single block of granite, but now thrown down and broken into several pieces. It one marvels, as well he may, at the human power that made, transported, and set up such stupendous monuments, it is scarcely less a matter of wonder how those early invaders could so thoroughly shatter them.

JOSH BILLINGS ANSWERS HIS CORRESPONDENTS.

AMERIKUS—Your contribushun is at hand. We like its flindrees. It is like onto a sandhill. Natur has did a good thing for yu, and yu ought tu be willing tew dew a good thing for natur. This line in your producshun strikes us as very bu'iful and original: "And larn the luxury of dewing good." Goldsmith hisself mite have bin proud ov such a line. And again: "Oh, would sum power the gifty giv us ov seeing ourself an others see us; your idee ov introdusing the Skotch aksent into your stile, is very happee. If yu never hav red Robert Burnes, yu will be surprised tew larn that his stile very much resembles yures. Once more yu say: "If ignorance iz bliss, 'tis folly tew be wise." This sentiment iz just as tru as tiz common. Pope, it think, has sumthing similar; but all grate minds seemtin sex purss their self alike. Yure contribushun will appear in our issew, with a wood cut pikture ov a saw buk at the top ov it.

FLORA—Yu sea that "Yure Adolphus has proved untru, and yu must die." I never advise deth under enny circumstances, altho it probably is cheaper just now tew die than it is tew live. Bear up like a man under yure disapintmenshuns. Take sum pills; but if yu find that yu are so bound up in Adolphus that fissick wunt work, hire out to teach a district skule, and it won't be 3 months before yu can exklaim, with the Patriark of old, Adolphus de d—d!

BEA—I think simply as yu du, "this wurld is awl a fleetin curkee, for man's illushun given," but that ain't no reezon for not pitchin in and being illushuned once in a while. I wouldn't give a cent for a man who hadn't been illushuned, and who didn't expect to be several times agin.

MATTHEW.—I see bi yure letter that yu have determined tew studdy ministry. Yu sea yu hav doubts about yure talents being enuff tew make a minister; i don't think that ought tew bluff yu oph, for i hav saw meny men ov almity mean talents, who got tu be first rate ministers.

PHILANDER.—Yu ask which iz the most best, the married or the single condishun? Most every boddy, at sumetime in their life, haz tride the single state; also, most every boddy has hankered after the double state or married condishun. I have tried both states, and am reddy to sware, that if a man kan git a woman who kan fri pankakes on both sides without burnin em, and don't hanker tew be a winnin's kommity, the married state is a Heaven and arth awl tew ownt. But after awl, the married state is a good deal like falling out of a cherry tree, if a person don't happen tew git hurt, it is a good reason for not trieing it agin.

A French paper in one of the departmental cities makes the following singular announcement.

Napoleon III has just received from the Pope the lance from the tomb of Charlemagne." As a great Christian relic this object is of incontestible value and it is said that the Emperor whose faith in his own destiny is no secret considers this gift as a presage that he is called to fill the role of Charlemagne in the restoration of the Church.

TELEGRAPHIC

Reports of the Press Association.

Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

FROM THE VIRGINIA VALLEY.

NEW MARKET, Dec. 9th, 1864.

Lieut. Baylor, of the 12th Virginia cavalry, attacked two companies of the 21st new York cavalry near Millwood, Clark county, on the 4th inst., and killed and captured forty Yankees, and captured 39 horses.

FROM PETERSBURG.

PETERSBURG, VA., Dec. 9th, 1864.

The main body of the enemy's raiding column is in the vicinity of Jarratt's, thirty miles south of this city. Fighting has been going on there to-day, but the result has not been ascertained. Our forces hold Belfield, and the bridge is strongly guarded. The enemy destroyed Sussex Court House on the route, and seized horses and cattle everywhere.

BAD WEATHER ABOUT RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, Dec. 10th, 1864.

The evening's Whig says, in spite of the snow, rain and mud, there were strong indications this morning of active hostilities on the lines below Richmond. Our forces were in line of battle. The enemy were driven from their exterior works on our left this morning.

FROM RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, Dec. 11th, 1864.

Affairs on the lines below Richmond yesterday were only a reconnoissance by Grant and Longstreet. The results are unimportant.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

RICHMOND, Dec. 10th, 1864.

United States papers, of the 8th inst. have been received.

The Herald's news summary says that the armies under Thomas and Hood still confront each other in the vicinity of Nashville.

On Tuesday there was skirmishing and heavy cannonading. Both sides are strengthening their respective positions.

On Monday Gen. Hood sent a flag of truce to General Thomas, proposing an exchange of prisoners. The latter replied that the men he had captured had been sent Northward, and were beyond his control.

Hood's headquarters, on Tuesday, were six miles south of Nashville. Rosecrans and Milroy held Murfreesboro'.

A body of rebels assaulted a block house near that place on Monday, but were driven off with a loss of six pieces of artillery and a number of prisoners.

Detroit is again greatly excited by the anticipation of a raid from Canada.

Lincoln made a short speech on Wednesday night to a serenading party. He had no good news to tell them; yet he had no bad news. The most interesting news now is from Sherman. We all know where he went in at but we can't tell where he will come out. He proposed three cheers for Sherman.

The New York gold market was excited by a bill introduced into Congress prohibiting speculation in gold, and by the tone of Lincoln's Message. The latest quotations were 243.

On Tuesday guerrillas captured and burned a schooner and a steam tug at the mouth of Warwick river, eleven miles above Fortress Monroe.

OFFICIAL FROM GEN. LEE.

RICHMOND, Dec. 11th 1864.

An official telegram from General Lee, yesterday, (10th inst.,) says that Hampton, after driving the enemy's cavalry upon his infantry, on the afternoon of the 8th, recrossed the Nottaway river and reached Bellfield at daylight yesterday. In the afternoon the enemy attacked our rear but they were successfully resisted. This morning the enemy is reported retiring and Hampton following them. The bridge over Meherrin river was saved. Our loss, as far as known, is small. The garrison under Col Garnett, reserves, behaved well. About noon yesterday the first division of the 2nd corps of the enemy, supporting their cavalry, forced back our cavalry pickets on the Vaughn Road, south of the Appomattox, and advanced towards Dinwiddie Court House. To-day our cavalry, being reinforced by infantry, drove them back across Hatcher's Run, capturing a few prisoners and re-establishing our lines.

FROM EUROPE.

RICHMOND, Dec. 11th, 1864.

European advices of the 23d state that it was reported at Southampton that Semmes' new ship had sprung a leak and was wrecked near Madeira.

The Times, commenting on the re election of Lincoln, says that England will probably be safer in his than other hands; that he has gone through a course of defying and insulting England, and we hope he will not repeat the experiment.

The Confederate loan has advanced, closing at sixty two to sixty-four.

Cotton has advanced two pence.

FROM PETERSBURG.

PETERSBURG, Dec. 11th, 1864.

The enemy attacked our forces at Hicksford on Friday afternoon and was signally repulsed. Yesterday morning he retreated and was closely pursued by our cavalry.—During the retreat the enemy's flank was several times struck by our forces, who, it is believed, did much execution, and captured a number of prisoners.

The enemy's column, it is now thought, is returning discomfitted to our front, having been successful only in robbing the citizens of Sussex County.

A division of the enemy's infantry, with cavalry, advanced upon our right yesterday, but were handsomely driven back, with the loss of a few prisoners, and some killed and wounded.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

RICHMOND, Dec. 11th, 1864.

Northern papers of the 9th inst. have been received.

A Nashville telegram of Thursday (8th) reports matters at the front as having undergone no change.

Several Federal gunboats attempted unsuccessfully on Wednesday night to dislodge a Confederate battery, fourteen miles below Nashville.

Forrest is said to have crossed the Cumberland river.

The impression prevails at Nashville that Hood is evacuating his position, fearing to risk an attack. It is supposed that he has commenced a movement to Kentucky.

Chase has been appointed successor to Taney.

In the Senate on Thursday, Davis gave notice of a joint resolution for the restoration of peace and the Union.

Seward in a letter to Minister Adams, refuses to allow the agent of the Liverpool bazar to visit the military prisons in the Northern States to distribute aid to Confederate prisoners. The letter is very sarcastic on British sympathisers with the Confederacy, and thinks that the insurgents, in common with all of our countrymen, will rejoice in being saved by their loyal government from this grave insult of Lord Wharncliffee and his associates.

Gold closed on the 8th at 240.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, Dec. 11th, 1864.

The Senate was not in session yesterday.

In the House the exemption bill reported from the Military Committee repeals all former laws on the subject, and proposes to exempt all unfit for military service, the Vice President, members and officers of Congress, State Legislators and such other Confederate and State officers as the President or the laws of their respective States may declare to be necessary; Ministers of Religion not engaged in buying or selling for profit; employees of Asylums; one Editor for each newspaper and such practical Printers as is presumed to be indispensable to its publication; one skilled apothecary in each store; all practicing physicians heretofore exempt, and not engaged in buying or selling—their fees to be fixed by a board of Commissioners in each State; all teachers heretofore exempt; the Rail Road exemptions are renewed with some modification; exemptions on religious grounds are continued on the condition that the exempts pay an annual tax of five hundred dollars, and sell their surplus products at schedule prices. The last section authorizes the President to grant other exemptions or details on account of public necessity, justice or equity.

FROM THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE.

RICHMOND, Dec. 12, 1864.

New York papers of the 10th, have been received.

Nashville telegrams of the 9th, report the weather very cold and a heavy storm of snow and hail had prevailed all day. The rebel line appears intact. No indications of an attack or of the rebels runing away.

Gunboats went down the river again on the 9th, and engaged and silenced the rebel batteries and returned to the city. The rebels are still throwing up earthworks.

A rebel brigade has gone in the direction of Murfreesboro'.

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THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, DEC. 10, 1864.

high—the paramount importance of providing for the public defence—for the Confederate safety, and are willing to yield all that can be yielded for that object But there may be differences of opinion in reference to the policy—we do not mean the military policy,—for of that we do not pretend to judge—but of the general policy pursued in carrying out measures looking to the safety of the Confederacy. Very many most intelligent gentlemen, farmers and others, have spoken to us recently of the great liability to failure in the matter of provisions likely to be produced in this section by the total withdrawal of the white men, called out, and *kept* out as Junior or Senior Reserves, Home Guards, Light Duty Men, or whatever else may be their classification. We have been earnestly spoken to on this subject by more than one, two, three or a dozen. We have no doubt of the truth of what has been told us so far as New Hanover and Brunswick are concerned, and we see no reason to doubt what we have heard as to other sections of the State.

We cannot pretend to enter into the merits of the case, since with most of the circumstances connected with it we are only partially acquainted. It is not for us to suggest, much less to apply a remedy. When we have brought the matter respectfully to public attention, and especially to the attention of those who are better able to judge of all the facts, and possess the power to deal with them, we must presume that we have done all that devolves upon us, and all that is proper that we should attempt to do. We would merely repeat, in concluding, the sentence which we employed in commencing—The people must be fed. Unless that is done, the Confederacy is done. The army has been likened to a serpent, because it is a huge thing that crawls upon its belly. Without you attend to the belly the army is used up, and so are the people, and so is the cause. People cannot long be *belli*-gerents after they have ceased to be *belly*-gerents.

The Georgia and Tennessee Campaigns.

We think some of our newspaper and even congressional Generals have talked too fast about military movements in the South and Southwest.

It is meat and drink for some of them to find fault with the President, and consequently they do not scruple to attribute to him all the failures and misfortunes of this war, giving the credit for all successes and victories to anybody else.

It was said that Hood's movement on SHERMAN'S flank and rear had been dictated by the President, and, as a matter of course, it was at once pronounced a failure. It turns out that it was *not* dictated by the President, and there is now some chance for a reconsideration of the verdict. The Knoxville (Bristol) *Register* sums up the *facts* of the case briefly thus :—

Sherman had run a victorious career to Atlanta, and was strengthening his communications with his base, that he had not only a prospect of securely holding the portion of Georgia overrun, but of subjugating the whole State, and thus depriving the Confederacy of its vast resources. By the strategy of Hood, or President Davis, or whoever deserves the credit of it, this impending ruin was instantly averted. Sherman was flanked, his communication with his government cut off, and his army forced to run the gauntlet through a country swarming with terrible foes.—He is now lived in inextricable trouble. Lochiel's warning is ringing in his ears—

> "Beware of the day,
> When the Lowlands shall meet thee in battle array;
> For a field of the slain rushes red on my sight,
> And the claus at Culloden are scattered in fight."

On the other hand, so far from Hood "doing nothing most vigorously," he is holding back the forces that would go to Sherman's relief; he has freed Alabama for the first time in three years from the foot of the invader; he has struck such panic into the enemy by his skilful movements that the evacuation of Tennessee is not improbable; he has already opened up to our government sources of supplies of inestimable value, and is adding daily to our armies recruits, that in no other way could be obtained.—Both in Georgia and Tennessee the work goes bravely on. These are the facts, and facts are stubborn things.

We sincerely trust that SHERMAN may be arrested and destroyed before he can reach the ocean, but we confess that we draw not the most favourable augury from the prolonged silence from Georgia. Somehow, if there was the kind of news we would like to hear, it seems to us that one way or another it *would* leak out.

We have seldom found a very protracted suspense rewarded by the reception of very favourable news. In this case, however, there may be, and no doubt are, peculiar circumstances.

Evidently, if SHERMAN can get possession of Savannah, his next object will be to seize upon some interior point, say Augusta, to be used as secondary base, instead of Atlanta, which the strategy of Hood compelled him to abandon, and evidently also, it is of the highest importance to prevent his gaining possession of Savannah, or even reaching the coast at any other point.

We attach little importance to the speculations that include Darien or Brunswick as points at which he is making for. They would be hard to reach, and Darien at least, we think, could not be of much use as a base. Savannah, or Port Royal, or Bryan Neck, one or other is evidently his objective point at present.

Neither Yankee bragging nor Southern croaking can arrest the movements of HOOD and FORREST.—They sweep on conquering and to conquer. ANDY JOHNSON trembles in Nashville, if indeed he has not fled long ere this, putting the Ohio river between himself and the storm avenger; while "Old Smut" BROWNLOW meditates another sojira to the hyperborean regions.—BUCKNINGHAM, too, will soon make himself felt where he will be felt most strongly. Men and means will pour into the Confederate lines, and with God's blessing, we will find our position stronger than 1864 did.

The Yankee Congress met on Monday, and as this is a session, both Houses are already organized and no doubt ready to proceed to business. The telegraph may bring us some synopsis of the President's Message before going to press. We need hardly spend time in speculating upon its probable recommendations. We know who and what LINCOLN is, and we may feel assured that none of his agreeable characteristics will be abated by his recent election.

Dentists.

Once or twice in our life we went through, or were put through what General DOCKERY is said to have called the "dentarial operation;" that is to say, we have had one or more teeth pulled. Not many more, for we found tooth pulling not a matter to be lightly entered upon.

No doubt the proper management of the teeth is a matter requiring an amount of skill that can only be acquired by study and experience, and that properly pursued, the study and practice of dentistry involves so much of scientific and medical knowledge as ought to entitle its honorable votary to be recognized as a professional man. It has been said, indeed, that Congress in its exemption laws and otherwise has refused such recognition to dentists, and it is urged that the effect of this non-recognition—this implied stigma, may be that hereafter no young man of education or acquirements will engage in the pursuit, that none will devote the time and attention to the study necessarily to qualify themselves, and that in fine, hereafter, the human molars and incisors will be given up to those who know nothing about the general anatomy of the system, or the special anatomy of these important members, with their delicate and highly sensitive nervous connections.

Congress could probably remove the supposed slur cast upon dentists without extending the provisions of the exemption law, at least we suppose it could, and we think this would be due to the educated and really competent dentists, who, in their own way, are really benefactors of their race.

Most people are aware before this time, that we have had a sudden change in the weather. On Wednesday, at 4 P. M., the thermometer stood at 75.—Yesterday afternoon, at the same hour, it stood at 42, with suspicion of snow, and a slight spitting of sleet It has evidently snowed to the northward and westward of us

TELEGRAPHIC

Reports of the Press Association.

Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, VA., Dec. 8th, 1864

In the Senate the resolution reported some days since relative to the seizure of the Florida was amended and adopted. A joint resolution, authorizing the appointment of a commissioner to Brazil, was also adopted.

Nothing of interest in the House Secret session was resumed.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.—GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE

RICHMOND VA., Dec. 8 h, 1864.

The General Assembly of the State of Virginia convened yesterday. The Governor's Message was received to-day

He protests against the doctrine that would give able-bodied men the right to walk about untouched amid the general suffering and desolation. He urges that the entire male population of the State may be embodied for the purpose of co-operating in our great struggle.

He recommends the passage of a law authorizing a proclamation warning citizens of Virginia in foreign parts to return without delay, under penalty of confiscation of their property.

He discusses the question of employing negro troops and says: For my part, standing before God and my country, I do not hesitate to say arm such portion of our able-bodied slave population as may be necessary. Put them in the field, so as to have them ready for the Spring campaign, even if it resulted in the freedom of those that were so organized. He would employ them to fight the negro force of the enemy, aye, and the Yankees themselves. The question is, whether the enemy shall use our slaves against us, or we use them against them.

The Governor recommends that the State borrow the gold of the Banks to purchase Confederate currency at twenty for one, the gold to be returned at the end of the war. He also recommends the regulation of the prices of all commodities by law.

The residue of the message is devoted to the consideration of topics of State interest.

UNITED STATES NEWS.

RICHMOND Dec. 8th, 1864.

Northern papers of the 6th instant have been received. The latest Nashville telegram is dated on the 4th. No change in the military situation is reported. Prisoners say that Generals Gist, Stahl and Granberry [Confed.] were killed at Franklin. Gen. Scofield was wounded at Murfreeboro'. Bridgeport and Chattanooga are safe.

The destruction of rebel property to facilitate the defence of Nashville was immense.

James Watson Webb, Minister to Brazil, has assured the Brazilian government that the capture of the Florida was unauthorized by the government of the United States, and that all the reparation which honor and justice can exact, will be very freely offered.

The Yankee Congress assembled on Monday. In the House the credentials presented by five Representatives from Louisiana were referred to the Committee on Elections. Mr. Davis presented a remonstrance from Louisiana against the admission of these delegates.

Lincoln's Message would not be delivered until Tuesday. Gold in New York on Monday was quoted at 2314.

RAIDING EXPEDITION FROM GRANT'S ARMY.

PETERSBURG, VA., Dec. 8th, 1864.

The enemy's raiding column, consisting of the 2d and 5th corps, with a large cavalry force in advance, crossed the Nottoway River, at Freeman's Bridge, last night and this morning, and struck off through Sussex. Some skirmishing occurred to-day between the enemy's cavalry and ours in the vicinity of Jarratt's Depot.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

RICHMOND Dec. 9.h, 1864.

Nothing definite of general interest in either branch of Congress to-day.

The currency bill was discussed in the House.

FROM THE UNITED STATES—LINCOLN'S MESSAGE.

RICHMOND, Dec. 9th, 1864.

New York and Baltimore papers of the 9 h [?] instant have been received.

Lincoln's message is published in full. He says that the condition of our foreign affairs is reasonable and satisfactory. We have strictly maintained neutrality between the belligerents in Mexico. There is a good prospect that the inter-oceanic route via San Juan will soon be re-opened.

After enumerating the South American republics, with which our relations are of a most friendly nature, he solicits authority to furnish a gunboat to Liberia, the cost to be reimbursed to the United States by instalments. The noble design of telegraphic communication between America and Great Britain has been renewed with the full expectation of its early accomplishment. The rebellion in China has at last been suppressed with the co-operation and good offices of this government and other States.

He says that the ports of Norfolk, Fernandina and Pensacola have been opened, and it is hoped that foreign merchants will resort to these and the other open ports, rather than pursue contracts and trade with other ports closed by a lawful and effective blockade.

Unforseen political differences have arisen in the Brazilian and British ports which are now in course of adjustment.

Notice has been given that the United States will increase her naval armament upon the Lakes.

The public debt on the first of July was nearly eighteen hundred million dollars, held for the most part by our own people, and has become a substantial branch of national, though private property.

After reference to various subjects of no general interest to Confederate readers, Lincoln notices the continuance of the war with results which he regards as important. He recommends the proposed amendment to the constitution abolishing slavery throughout the United States.

He refers to the result of the recent election as an evidence of the purpose of the people of the loyal States to maintain the integrity of the Union.

* * * * * On careful consideration it seems to me no attempt at negotiation with the insurgent leader could result in any good. He would accept nothing short of a severance of the Union, which we cannot voluntarily yield. Its issue can only be tried by war and be decided by victory, but the Southern people can re-accept union, and the amnesty offered one year ago is still open to all on condition to make a wise choice.

In conclusion, Lincoln says that he will not retreat or modify his emancipation proclamation, and in stating a single condition of peace he means simply to say that war will cease on the part of the U. S. government whenever it should have ceased on the part of those who began it.

Nothing more from Nashville. The general news is unimportant.

FIRE AT KINSTON.—Yesterday morning, at about 2 o'clock, a destructive fire occurred on the premises of Dr. James P. Bryan, which destroyed all his outbuildings and communicated to the residence of Col. J. W. Morris, route agent on the Atlantic and N. C. Railroad, and destroyed the entire premises. Col. M's house was occupied by W. F. Huggins, Esq., who suffered considerable loss in the destruction of all his furniture, &c. The fire is thought to have been the work of an incendiary.—*Goldsboro' State Journal, Dec. 7th.*

The standing army of Brazil numbers about 20,000 men, and in addition there is a national guard of about 100,000 men. This national guard is similar to our militia in character. Its officers are thoroughly drilled and one-third of the rank and file can be called into service in case of invasion. The Brazilian navy consists of about 100 vessels; over thirty of which are gunboats. The total naval force cannot be less than 5,000 men.—Brazil has no iron-clads as yet.

The Concord (New Hampshire) Monitor learns that in some of the towns in that county snow drifted in piles of six and eight feet deep on Sunday, the 13th ult, and that persons in getting up their young cattle from outlaying pastures last Wednesday, had to break paths in some places to get through.

A REBEL BELL IN ROXBURY.—A bell recently placed in the engine house, corner of Calvert and Cabot sts, Roxbury, is one of those captured at New Orleans by Butler. Letters in yellow paint on it show that it was sent to Beauregard from the Baptist Church in Durbamville, Tenn. The foundry imprint is "William Hayes, Louisville."

FROM THE TRANS-MISSISSIPPI.

The Confederate General Slaughter, at Brownsville, Texas, had been reinforced by three thousand men and twelve pieces of artillery, in anticipation of an attack from the United States troops.

Buckner has ten thousand troops at Alexandria, La.

The House of Representatives of the Louisiana Legislature has authorized the issuance of bonds to the amount of two and a half millions of dollars for the purpose of carrying on the State Government

FROM MISSISSIPPI.

The Canton Citizen of Nov. 16th says that a fight took place on the other side of the Mississippi river, between Milliken's Bend and Pecan Grove, a few days since. The Confederate troops were under the command of Col. Harrison, and the entire garrison of the enemy were either killed wounded or captured. We suspect that two boat loads of wounded that passed down the river a few days since, and reported to be from White river, is the result, rather of this fight.

Indictments have been found against persons at Jackson, Miss., for trading in greenbacks.

A private dispatch from Canton, says the Mississippian of the 25th, says the Yankees are at Big Black 5,000 strong. The commissary's and quartermaster's stores are being removed from Canton. It is probable the Yankees will undertake to sweep through the State, taking Jackson and Canton in their raid. Governor Clarke's militia ought to be able to gobble up 5 000 Yankees.

Family Government.

Family government does not consist in watching children with a suspicious eye, frowning at their merry outbursts of innocent hilarity, suppressing their joyous laughter, and moulding them into melancholy little patriarchs. And when they have been in fault, it is not to punish them simply on account of the injury you may have chanced to suffer in consequence of their fault, while the disobedience is suffered to pass without rebuke. Nor is it to overwhelm the little culprit with a flood of angry words; to stun him with a deafening noise; to call him by hard names, which do not express his misdeeds; to load him with epithets which would be extravagant if applied to a fault of tenfold enormity; or to declare with passionate vehemence that he is the worst child in the neighborhood, and likely to come to the gallows.

But it is to watch anxiously the first risings of sin, and kindly to repress them; to counteract the earliest workings of selfishness; to suppress the first beginnings of rebellion against rightful authority; to teach an implicit, unquestioning, and cheerful obedience to the will of the parent, as a preparation for future allegiance to the requirements of civil authority and for subjection to the will of God, the great Ruler and Father; it is to punish a fault because it is sinful and contrary to the commands of God, without reference to whether it may, or may not, have been productive of immediate injury to the parents or others. It is to remove with calmness and composure, and not with angry irritation, in a few words fitly chosen, and uttered in low and serious tones, and not with a torrent of abuse; to punish as often as threaten, and threaten only when you see the absolute necessity of punishment; to say what you mean, and then do as you say. It is, in a word, to govern your family as in the sight of Him who has made you a parent, and given authority to train up and govern your children for him; and who will reward your fidelity with such blessings as he bestowed on Abraham, or punish your neglect with such curses as he visited on Eli.

A Guilty Conscience.

One of the most memorable passages ever uttered by Mr. Webster was in vindication of the authority of conscience and of P. vidence, on a trial for a dark and mysterious murder: "The guilty soul cannot keep its own secret. It is false to itself, or rather it feels an irresistible impulse to be true to itself. It labors under its guilty possession, and knows not what to do with it. The human heart was not made for the residence of such an inhabitant. It finds itself preyed upon by a torment which it does not acknowledge to God or man. A vulture is devouring it, and it can ask no sympathy or assistance, either from heaven or earth.—The secret which the murderer possesses soon comes to possess him; and like the evil spirit of which we read, it overcomes him, and leads him whithersoever it will. He feels it beating at his heart, rising in his throat, and demanding disclosure. He thinks the whole world sees it in his face, reads it in his eyes, and almost hears its workings in the very silence of his thoughts. It has become his master. It betrays his discretion, it breaks down his courage, it conquers his prudence. When suspicions from without begin to embarrass him, and the net of circumstances to entangle him, the fatal secret struggles with still greater violence to burst forth. It must be confessed—it will be confessed; there is no refuge from confession but suicide; and suicide is confession."

SOUTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.—In the South Carolina Legislature on Thursday, a number of resolutions were introduced declaring, among other things, that no peace can be had with the United States except on the basis of separation, and that as this is known to be the sentiment of the Confederate Government, that a convention of States would be "unprecedented, disorganizing, and subversive of the dignity, authority and stability of the regularly-established government." Mr. Rhett introduced a resolution declaring that the Confederate Government has no right to emancipate slaves on any ground, nor to conscribe State officers, nor to abridge the freedom of the press.

A CHARACTERISTIC INCIDENT.—A gentleman who was in the train from this city to Petersburg, a very cold morning not long ago, tells us his attention was attracted by the effort of a young soldier, with his arm in a sling, to get his overcoat on. His teeth as well as his sound hand were both into use to effect the object; but, in the midst of his efforts, an officer rose from his seat, advanced to him, and very carefully and tenderly assisted him, drawing the coat gently over his wounded arm, and buttoned it up comfortably, then with a few kind and pleasant words returning to his seat.

Now, the officer in question was not clad in gorgeous uniform, with brilliant wreath upon the collar and a multitude of gilt lines upon the sleeves, resembling the famous labyrinth of Crete, but he was clad in "a simple suit of grey," distinguished from the garb of a civilian only by the three stars which every Confederate Colonel in the service by the regulations is entitled to wear. And yet he was no other than our Chief General, Robert E Lee, who is not braver and greater than he is good and modest.

Richmond Whig.

Perhaps there never was a more abused and more bitterly reviled and persecuted man than the great and good George Washington, while President of the United States. His persecutors and maligners lived to repent of their malignity, and descended to their graves the inconsequential things they lived, while Washington, the noble, the gifted, and true, died and was buried in the hearts of the American people. There are in the Confederacy, men of like calibre with the abusers of Washington—great-big-little-men—great in their own conceit—infinitesimally small in the estimation of sensible people—who are constantly cavilling at, and finding fault with Jefferson Davis, as though he was responsible for the sins of the whole nation.

Star of the South.

A NOTABLE DAY.

The 9th of November has again come and passed.—It is, you are aware, a double anniversary, being Lord Mayor's day and the birthday of the Prince of Wales. The Lord Mayor's show differed little from that of former years, since the water procession to Westminster was abolished. The principal thoroughfare of the city was blocked up for two or three hours by the passage of the stupidest of all processions, and the civic proceedings terminated with the usual aldermanic feast at the Guildhall. The usual speeches were there made, some of them by Her Majesty's ministers, and Lord Palmerston had the bad taste to indulge in one of his stereotyped slurs against the United States.

The rejoicings, so far as the Prince of Wales was concerned, were of a more extensive and hearty character than usual. The Prince himself was at Windsor Castle, as the Queen persists in never setting foot in London if she can possibly avoid it, but the bells rang throughout the day, and the illuminations at night were numerous and gorgeous. The Prince seems daily growing in the affections of the people. Certainly he and his wife spend the quarter of a million dollars the people furnish them yearly out of their own pockets in the most easy and graceful manner. They pay Lord Derby a visit next week, and afterwards retire until Christmas to their seat in Norfolk.

A batch of about one hundred blue bellies arrived here on Sunday. They are a woe-begone looking set of fellows, who doubtless rue the day they set foot on Georgia soil. This spawn which the Yankee has spewed out upon us, will do very well to fill our prison houses.

Augusta Register, 6th inst.

A SPECIFIC REMEDY FOR SICK HEADACHE.—If any of our readers are troubled with that distressing complaint, sick or nervous headache, let them dissolve a large teaspoon full of common salt in half a common tumber of cold water, and drink it. Let this be repeated twice or thrice at intervals of twenty minutes, while the patient sits with his feet to a large fire, and a cure will be effected in less than thirty minutes. Try it, all who are thus afflicted, and see for yourselves.—Let all the salt be dissolved before drinking, else nausea and vomiting will ensue.

THE DIFFERENCE.—A gentleman once owned a farm worth $800 a year, till he was obliged to sell half of it to pay his debts, and let the other half on a lease of twenty one years. After a while, the farmer wanted to buy the land. "How is this," said the gentleman, "that I could not live upon the farm being my own, while you have paid rent, and yet are able to purchase it?" "O," said the farmer, "two words make all the difference; you said Go, and I say Come. You lay in bed, or took your pleasure, and sent others about your business, and I rise betimes, and see my business done myself."

The latest tidings from General Hood show a large accession to his army from recruits. Forrest is sweeping everything before him, and his horses and men revelling among the rich fields and Yankee stores of Tennessee. The falling back of Thomas, and evacuation of Franklin, is regarded as a sign of Federal weakness.—Confidence is not placed in the report that a battle had been fought, although such an event cannot be far off.

What's the use of a seat of war to a standing army?

REBELLIOUS CHURCHMEN.—R. R. Shannon and Chas. Strong, a committee appointed by the Deputy Provost Marshal of the Gulf Department to investigate the condition of the Presbyterian and Baptist Churches of New Orleans, report "plenty of disloyalty among the church officers and church people generally." They complain that "Rev. Benj. M. Palmer, the present pastor of the Presbyterian Church in this city, but formerly of the First Presbyterian Church in New Orleans, (together with six out of eight of the ruling elders of said church, are rebels in the largest sense of the word, and that of said elders, there is only one reliable man, to wit: J. A. Mann." It is recommended that their places be filled with ministers "to be specified by the Lincoln War Department."

COL. JAQUES AGAIN.—A Washington telegram says Col. Jaques is here, and sought permission to visit Richmond again on a peace mission. Colorado Jewett is operating in the same channel.

On the first day of November, the slaveholders of Maryland were unceremoniously robbed of a large property, by the pretended ratification of the new Constitution. A more palpable fraud was never committed in the name of an election; and the trespass upon private rights is without parallel.

SERIOUS CHARGE.—A Cairo dispatch to the Philadelphia Ledger states that the exposure of the public printing accounts in New Orleans has caused quite an excitement, the Governor and Sheriff being implicated in a receipt of a portion of the two hundred and eighty-five thousand dollars that had been paid for the same.

SAD.—The New Haven (Ct) Journal says a young and singularly beautiful girl, not yet 16 years of age, who, six months ago, was petted as a beautiful and brilliant scholar, with every advantage that wealth and influence could secure, was an inmate of the station house in that city recently. How it is said, have sunk deeper than this child.

REMEDY FOR CROUP.—Having heard of the death of a child from Croup, we give the following simple remedy, which has been used by one of the editors of this papers, and with uniform success. It is only to place a pinch of pulverized alum on the little sufferer's tongue, repeating it every five or ten minutes until respiration becomes easy. We know families that have used this remedy for years, always with success, and relieving the most violent cases.—*Confederate.*

An affectionate Irishman enlisted in the 74th regiment, to be near his brother, who was in the 75th.

An Adventure in the Alps.

Professor Tyndall sends to the London Times a narrative of a rather exciting adventure in the Alps. On the 3d of July, he and two friends, with a couple of guides, Jenni and Walter, ascended the Piz Morterasch The ascent was accomplished safely, but not the descent, which was made along the Morterastach glacier:

We at length reached the point at which it was necessary to quit our morning's track and immediately afterwards got upon some steep rocks, which were rendered slippery here and there by the water which trickled over them To our right was a broad couloir, which was once filled up with snow, but this had been melted and re-frozen, so as to expose a sloping wall of ice. We were all tied together at this time in the following order: Jenni led, I came next, then my friend H., an intrepid mountaineer, then his friend L, and last of all the guide Walter. After descending the rocks for a time, Jenni turned and asked me whether I thought it better to adhere to them or try the ice slope to our right. I pronounced in favor of the rocks, but he seemed to misunderstand me, and returned toward the couloir. He cut steps, reached the snow, and descended carefully along it, all following him, apparently in good order.

After a little while, he stopped, turned, and looked upward at the last three men. He said something about keeping carefully in the tracks, adding that a false step might detach an avalanche. The word was scarcely uttered when I heard the sound of a fall behind me, then a rush, and in the twinkling of an eye my two friends and their guide, all apparently entangled together, whirled past me. I suddenly planted myself to resist their shock, but in an instant I was in their wake, for their impetus was irresistible. A moment afterward, Jenni was whirled away, and thus all five of us found ourselves riding downward with uncontrolable speed on the back of an avalanche, which a single slip had originated. When thrown down by the jerk of the rope, I turned promptly on my face and drove my baton through the moving snow, seeking to anchor it in the ice underneath. I had held it firmly thus for a few seconds, when I came into collision with some obstacle, and was rudely tossed through the air, Jenni at the same time being shot down upon me. Both of us here lost our batons. We had, in fact, been carried over a crevasse, had hit its lower edge, our great velocity causing us to be pitched beyond it.

I was quite bewildered for a moment, but immediately righted myself, and could see those in front of me half buried in the snow, and jolted from side to side by the rude among which they were passing. Suddenly I saw them tumble over by a lurch of the avalanche, and immediately afterwards found myself imitating their motion. This was caused by a second crevasse. Jenni grew of its existence, and plunged right into it—a brave and manful act, but for the time unavailing. He is over thirteen stone in weight and he thought that by jumping into the chasm a strain might be put upon the rope sufficient to check the motion. He was, however, violently jerked out of the fissure, and almost squeezed to death by the pressure of the rope. Along slope was below us, which led directly downwards to a brow where the glacier suddenly fell in a declivity of ice.—At the base of this declivity the glacier was cut by a series of profound chasms, and toward these we were rapidly borne. The three foremost men rode upon the forehead of the avalanche, and were, at times, almost wholly immersed in the snow; but the moving layer was thinner behind, and Jenni rose incessantly, and with desperate energy drove his feet into the firmer substance underneath. His voice shouting, "Halt! Herr Jesus, halt!" was the only one heard during the descent.

A kind of condensed memory, such as that described by people who have narrowly escaped drowning, took possession of me, and I thought and reasoned with preternatural clearness as I rushed along. Our start, moreover, was too sudden, and the excitement too great to admit of the development of terror. The slope at once became less steep, the speed visibly slackened, and we thought we were coming to rest; the avalanche, however, crossed the brow which terminated this gentle slope, and regained its motion. Here H. threw his arms around his friend, all hope for the time being extinguished, while I grasped my belt, and struggled for an instant to detach myself. Finding this difficult, I resumed the pull upon the rope. My share in the work was, I fear, infinitesimal, but Jenni's powerful strain made itself felt at last. Aided, probably by a slight change of inclination, he brought the whole to rest within a short distance of the chasm over which, had we persevered in our speed, a few seconds would have carried us. None of us suffered serious damage. H. emerged from the snow with his forehead bleeding, but the wound was superficial. Jenni had a bit of flesh removed from his hand by a collision against a stone; the pressure of the rope had left black welts on my arms, and we all felt a tingling sensation over the hands, like that produced by incipient frost bite, which continued for several days. I found a portion, of my watch chain hanging round my neck, another portion in my pocket—the watch itself was gone.

ON CARPETS.—The Persian and Turkish system of carpeting rooms is infinitely better and prettier than ours. The Persian carpets are exquisitely beautiful; their colors are brighter, the designs prettier, and they are far more durable than European and American carpets. They are made in stripe, usually between two and three yards long, and about one yard in breadth, to go round the sides of a room, with a square carpet of any size preferred for the centre. They do not require to be nailed or fitted, and a sufficient number of them will, of course, carpet any room, however large or small. They have a very rich and grand appearance too. In summer they are easily taken up, beaten, rolled and put aside by a single man-servant; and in the hot weather why should we not more generally imitate continental custom by painting or polishing our floors?

A NEW INVENTION.—The Savannah Republican has obtained one of Sherman's machines for tearing up iron from railroads It consists of a strong iron clamp, hooked at one end and with an oblong heavy link in the other. The clamp is placed under the iron bar or stringer and a horse attached to the link; when the force is applied it gives a rotary motion to the rail and it is bound to come. The action is pretty much that of the clamp and leyer used for turning the logs at a saw mill. The instrument in question was on the line of the Waynesboro road.

A French paper in one of the departmental cities makes the following singular announcement.

Napoleon III has just received from the Pope the lance from the tomb of Charlemagne." As a great Christian relic this object is of incontestible value and it is said that the Emperor whose faith in his own destiny is no secret considers this gift as a presage that he is called to fill the role of Charlemagne in the restoration of the Church.

Few things appear so beautiful as a young child in its shroud. The little innocent face looks so sublimely simple and confiding amidst the cold terrors of death. Fearless, that little mortal has passed alone under the shadow. There is death in its sublime and purest image. No hatred, no hypocrisy, no suspicion, no care for the morrow ever darken that little face.—Death has come lovingly upon it; there is nothing cruel or harsh in its victory. The yearning of love, indeed, can not be stifled; for the prattle and smile—all the little world of thoughts that were so delightful are gone forever. Awe, too will overcast us in its presence for the lonely voyager; for the child has gone, simple and trusting, into the presence of an all-wise Father, and of such, we know, is the kingdom of Heaven.

Stumps of trees may be destroyed by boring a hole in the centre of the stump in the fall, ten inches deep and filling it with vitriol. It will rot the stump by spring.

The fruit of disobedience—When an undutiful son is cursed by his father, he becomes a dam-son.

THE COLUMBIA PRISON.—The Augusta *Chronicle* says escaped Yankee officers from Columbia confess that the guard at that place is very susceptible to bribery. Somebody wants ventilating.

DO TWO WRONGS MAKE A RIGHT.—This proposition has been generally denied; the converse being assumed, that two wrongs do not make a right; but a friend mentioned the other night a bit of logic which he heard cited recently, and which would almost seem to upset the old maxim:

Two wrongs never make a right, said one disputant to another.

Yes they do—sometimes, said his antagonist.

Never, replied the other colloquist.

They do, I tell you, and can prove it. The other day somebody passed on me a five dollar counterfeit bill. That was wrong, wasn't it?

Yes, of course.

Wa'al, I wasn't goin' to be cheated out of five dollars; so I passed it off among some good bills, onto another man. Wasn't that wrong?

To be sure—as much as the first.

Wa'al that makes two wrongs, don't it?

Yes.

Jess' so; but it made me all right.

Passing the moral of the argument it would, at first blush, appear that the last speaker had the best of it.

BENEFIT OF ADVERSITY.—A smooth sea never made a skillful mariner. Neither do uninterrupted prosperity and success qualify us for usefulness or happiness.—The storms of the oceans, rouse the faculties and excite the invention, prudence, skill and fortitude of the voyager.

Gen. Barbridge asserts that unless the people of Kentucky volunteer to relieve the State from the enemy he will be compelled to give it up.

OFFICE MEDICAL EXAMINING BOARD,
GENERAL MILITARY HOSPITAL, NO. 2,
Wilson, N. C., November 28th, 1864.

THIS BOARD meets only on Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
S. S. SATCHWELL,
[70&10-tf Sen. Surg. Board Examiners.

HEADQUARTERS RESERVE, N. C.,
RALEIGH, Dec. 1st, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 19.

ALL MEMBERS of the Senior Reserves of N. C., who are absent from their commands without proper authority, are ordered to rejoin them without delay. County Enrolling Officers are made responsible for the apprehension of such as do not at once comply with this order.

By order of Lieut. Gen. HOLMES:
JNO. W. HINSDALE,
Dec. 5. A. A. Gen'l. 75-6t

FOR SALE.

A NO. 1 Light Second hand Hickory Buggy, thoroughly repaired by its maker, A. A. McKethan, and nearly good as new. A sett of Harness to go with it.
Call at KELLEY'S
Book Store.
Oct. 5th 75-tf

ARMY CLOTH.
ARMY CLOTH.
BALE BLUE AND BLACK.
For sale by
PALFREY & CO.,
No. 2 South Water street.
Dec. 9. 79-tf

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE.
150.000 PRIME FLORIDA SEGARS,
Black Pepper,
Fair Brown Sugar,
Irish Linen—fine article,
White Flannel,
English Starch,
Brown Windsor Soap,
Sardines,
A variety of Smoking Tobacco.
H. MARCUS,
Market street,
One door above Messrs. Brown & Anderson's.
Dec. 9. 79-12t

TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED
TO THE JAIL of New Hanover County, a negro man named AMOS, who says that he belongs to Mrs. A. J. C. Elliott living near Manchester, S. C The owner of said negro is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be dealt with as the law directs.
R. B. MCRAE, Sheriff.
Dec. 9th, 1864. 79 6t&12-1t

FOR SALE.

A LOT of superior Virginia Mountain Butter and Cheese. For sale at
KELLY'S,
18 North Water Street.
Dec. 8th 78-3t

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
WILMINGTON & MAN. RAIL ROAD CO.
WILMINGTON, Dec. 7th, 1864.

A MEETING of the Board of Directors of the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road Company, will be held on Friday, the 16th inst., for the purpose of electing Officers and Agents for the ensuing year.
Applications may be handed to the Secretary.
WM. A. WALKER,
Secretary.
Dec. 9 h 79-t16

HEADQ'RS 3D MILITARY DISTRICT,
DEPARTMENT NORTH CAROLINA,
OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 7th, 1864.

TO ALL CONCERNED.

NOTICE is hereby given that, hereafter, all applications to purchase cloth and clothing from this Department will be made direct to Capt. C. W. Styron, Depot Quartermaster, at this Post, or to Maj. Jno. G. Blount, Chief Q. M. of Brig. Gen'l Hebert's command, at Smithville. These officers have received instructions under the General Orders on the subject, and will act upon applications without further reference to this office.
JNO. W. CAMERON,
Maj. & Chief Q. M.
Dec. 7. 77-3t

SPECTACLES, WITH CASES,
12 DOZEN SUPERIOR SPECTACLES, with cases done up in packages of 1 dozen each, assorted. For sale by the package or gross by
PALFREY & CO.,
No. 2 South Water Street.
Dec. 10. 80-tf